ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,036—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:- WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1894.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	14th April.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.L. THAMES	6175	900	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
P.L. GANGES	4306	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY & P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4139	900	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	730	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	730	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 9th, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	Geo. Read	April 19.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 12th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 12th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1894. Agents.

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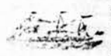

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Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagon	28

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THE
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	Pomard	32 8	18 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only 31 0		...	34 8
STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
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Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do.
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh! tell me your secret do.

Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day.
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you bless't it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet.
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.

Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
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AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
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IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
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For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.
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Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

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It is a Scientific Show put together to please and Puzzle the Slight and Brain to Entire Satisfaction.

Open EVERY EVENING from 5 to 12 P.M.

Admission: 8 Annas.

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THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th April, 1894.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1883-1890.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF SURREY, HOLDEN AT GUILDFORD AND GODALMING.

In Bankruptcy.

RE JULIUS MIDDLETON BOYD, of Hillside, Nightingale Road, Godalming, Near Guildford.

I PAUL PFLEIDERER, of 27, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, Banker, hereby give Notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and Certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE, under the Provisions of a Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Court on the 25th January, 1894, herein:—

Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their Proofs of Debts to me.

PAUL PFLEIDERER.

Dated 7th March, 1894.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments
OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,
From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100.
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

lease compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„
Torpedo Specials No. 1	„ 3 4	per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "BAHADUR TORPEDOS," the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS", AND "SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles, Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable Properties ordered to be Sold pursuant to the Decree made in Suit No 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edingletsie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B Baro-et, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thoburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, Long William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Saville, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassumally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhoosari Moholla Bombay, with at the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a me chant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased Bhaially Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Saleybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdul Kadur, his guardian ad litem, the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4037, new No. 1072, old Survey No. 3695 and new Survey No. 6137, together with the buildings or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Assessment and Taxes under ward Nos. 1721 and 1629, and street Nos 98 and 100 and 97, on the side of Tth Camateepura Street, and bounded on the east by the property of Satyabhamabai, widow of Hikea on the west by the property of Hunmantoo Tankajee, golds ith, on the north by the said 8th Camateepoora Street, and on the south by the said 7th Camateepoora Street, and which said premises have been for some time past and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 11, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED HOSIERY, MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co are instructed to sell by public auction, near Jackaria Musjid, Memon Moholla, on account of the underwriters—

A quantity of burnt and damaged hosiery, millinery and other goods saved from the fire that occurred on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Chuckla Street, near Jackaria Musjid.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case Italian cloth.
1 „ white nainsooks.
2 „ „ drill.
2 bales grey drill.
2 „ Turkey-red yarn.
2 „ grey shootings.
1 case merino socks.
5 „ grey socks.
2 „ white mulls.

On account and at the risk of Rampurtab Sivnarayen—
R a 4670-21—1 bale orange cambrics 19 by 25 yds.
„ 712-14 716.—4 bales do. 12 by 25 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screw augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard bells, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chain chisels, cotters, clips, collet iron keys, old files, fire bars, fish plates, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, manilla ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old brass, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down and the Balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one Month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent, on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 11, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FERGUSON ROAD AT PAREL, NEAR THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and the consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the mortgagor, Allarakhia Munjee, an accomplished, and at the risk of the said mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1888, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and thirty-one and three-fifths square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No.—, new No 1193, A-1193, Survey No. 1-2-4 2824, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway station, at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of De Mello, on the west partly by the ground of Mr. D. Abreo, and partly by the Tuls main line, on the north by the premises of Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, and on the south by the Ferguson Road, together with all and singular the messuages, outhouses and buildings erected thereon, and all the rights, easement, advantages, and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appurtaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagees' solicitors' Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, wind-proof-lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esqr.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tent, opposite to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of E. H. McDOWELL, Esqr.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine Villa," Middle Colaba, near Post Office, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semi grand pianoforte, light dogcart, powerful bay Arab horse, gentleman's saddle, large cooking stove with utensils, wind proof lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. MAHLER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 2 CASES IMITATION GOLD LACE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mungilson Pirbhudial, of Delhi—

4295—1 Case Imitation Gold Lace.
(756)
4584—1 „ „ „ „.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th April, and the following days, at 2 P. M., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

AUCTION SALE
OF ENTIRE FURNITURE & FITTINGS,
by Wimbridge, Roberts & Others,
at DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,
On SATURDAY, 28th April, at 1 P.M.,
Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden,
On THURSDAY, 26th April, at 7 A.M.,
the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 11, 1894.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.—*Continued.*

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Byculla Mill.

Under instructions from Mrs. Banty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Banty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place.—

One pair of new compound condensing engines, capable of working up to 400 indicated horse power, fitted with spur fly wheel for direct driving by Manning Wardle and Co., Leeds.

2 high pressure Engines, complete, cylinders 22 inch diameter, stroke 44 each.

Also, shafting 19 by 5, 23 by 4¾, 19 by 4¾, 14 by 4¾, 20 by 3¾, 12¼ by 3¾, 19 by 4¾, 20 by 2¾, 19 by 1¾, 20 by 1¾, 19 by 1¼, 19 by 1, 18 by 1, and 18 by ¾, two Hopkinson's patent valves complete, one pulley 27 in., valves millstones, millstone lifters, pipes, ball and nuts, &c., &c.

The workmanship throughout of the 2 engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first class English firms.

The above will be on view a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
AT 8TH CAMATIPURA STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Babajee Chintanoon, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Dewoobai, widow of Rajana Orlanjee, and Mulloo Rajana, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage, dated the 7th December 1892, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, situate on the south side of 8th Camatepura Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197-7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4037, new No. 1072, old Survey No. 3695 and new Survey No. 6137, together with the buildings or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Assessment and Taxes under ward Nos. 1721 and 1629, and street Nos 98 and 100 and 97, on the side of 7th Camateepura Street, and bounded on the east by the property of Satyabhamabai, widow of Hikea on the west by the property of Hunmantoo Tankajee, golds ith, on the north by the said 8th Camateepoora Street, and on the south by the said 7th Camateepoora Street, and which said premises have been for some time past and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

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Bombay, April 11, 1894.

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at DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,
On SATURDAY, 28th April, at 1 P.M.,
Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden,
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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 11, 1894.

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NOTICES.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—1894.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS (in the Indian Section) who may have Secured Space through the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, have been APPOINTED by the Government of India as FORWARDING AGENTS. The Exhibition OPENS on the 5th May, consequently Contributions will be too late unless Despatched within the next few days.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB (POONA).

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LIQUOR and MESSING at the Club House, at Kirkee, for a period of 2 years from the 1st June, 1894.

The form of Tender and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 as Earnest money.

Tenders must reach the Undersigned before Noon on the 30th instant.

The Deposit on Rejected Tenders will be refunded.

Only experienced Messmen need apply, and each Tender must be accompanied by Copies of Certificates.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, P. B. Club.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 706 OF 1893.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allgar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Firm of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort in the City of Bombay. Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and Now, 82, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIAT Alias, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Seventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khurjee Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot. No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujab, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under street No. 80-82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six square yards and three-fifths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 71, New No. 1365 (Survey No. 7-6 and New Survey No. 2296, Ward No. 6789 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-0-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 1189, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3295, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazazon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajiboy, and now that of the tenants of the said Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 6716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 1451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

Lots No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftener separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 38 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE

Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

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INDIAN GUARAN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,155
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	50 10	10 p. c.	165 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	220
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	300 225
Sacklay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,175
Bombay Flour Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,275
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	332
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gaycer Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 12-12	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	20	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	120
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	88
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Tyser & Co.	2,000	100	80	7½	97½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.,	8,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	500	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	2 per ct.	30
Bombay United Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.		800	500	20	200
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	1/0
Britannia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	760
Connaught Mills	900	500	80	10 pr. ct	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	555
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	4xd 645
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	50	4	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 2	481
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	255
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,130
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	505
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1 800		250		120
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	340
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	620
Khangaum	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 per ct.	143
Lord Reay Mfg	1,150	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	772½
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	50	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,650	1,000	1 000	85	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Standerton	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	740
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	420xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vaishnaker Laukhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Axar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1320
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ahort (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	dvd Rs30	955
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	26
Bilary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd 45.7	130
Brown's Clownpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	195
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	240
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,200
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80	105
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	410
Hingell Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	Nil	115
Khangaum	240	650	480		375
Mahapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	129
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Motiwali Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	1182
Prince of Wales	100	800	80	Rs35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	600	600	20	80
and and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	100	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	515
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Union Mills, Ld.		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	215
Volkart					985

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-15
China Leaf	"	27-9 Nominal.
Yekin, Bar Gold old	"	27 3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-0 "
Australia do.	"	27-6
Bombay do.	"	27-11
English Sovereigns	"	17-10
Do. Dragons	"	17-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	87-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	87-8
Carolus Dollars	"	105 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	100
o Francs	"	96-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Solicitors' Examination, High Court.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
The Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder, 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury will attend at the High Court this morning, at 11-30 o'clock, instead of 10 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer s.s. Africa entered the dock on Monday, and the barque Queen of Scots and the steamer Bahaduri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Agapanthus entered, and the steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

LECTURE.—A paper will be read in Gujerati this evening, at 5-30, at the hall of the Theosophical Society, Hornby Road, on "The Life of Iranian King Kaikhosru from the Theosophical point of view." The lecture is open to the public.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. H. G. E. Proctor, an assistant in Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., has reported to the police the theft of a black cloth dress jacket, of the value of Rs. 40, from outside the bathroom door, where it was placed to dry on Saturday morning.

LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.—Mr. J. F. Fernandez, having retired, Mr. D. I. de Monte has been appointed honorary secretary and treasurer of the E. F. A. Leper Home, Trombay. All communications to the honorary secretary and treasurer should be addressed as follows:—D. I. de Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer, E. F. A. Leper Home, No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line Up		1½	C591514
" " Down		½	D565456
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line Up		2	C471491
Blue " "		2	C670599
Special " Down		1	L158510
" "		1	L157206
" "		1	L081254
" "		1	L07-291
Yellow " Up		1	G531929
Lavender " Down		1	L872665
Brown Line Money School Market Down		1	C330602
Blue Line "		1	E288181
Brown 4 " Up		1	A153993
Brown 3 " "		1	A133247
Lavender " "		½	C618256
Brown " Down		½	C330009
Special " "		½	D530347

INSOLVENCY COURT.—In the Insolvency Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the petition of Rustomjee Limjee Bottlibhoy came on for hearing last week, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee Neemuchwala, appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Russell instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the opposing creditors, Messrs. Ed Jan Steensel and others. After the examination of the insolvent by Mr. Russell, his partner, A. Lassasso, was examined on behalf of the opposing creditors. The insolvent was then recalled and examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, but before his examination was concluded, his Lordship interrupted it and suggested to Mr. Russell whether the opposition should not be withdrawn. After hearing Mr. Russell's argument, his Lordship observed the opposing creditors had not made out their grounds of opposition, and that it was impossible to place any reliance on the statements of Lassasso. His Lordship believed the insolvent in preference to his partner, and considered that he was entitled to his personal discharge. The insolvent was accordingly discharged. Mr. Russell applied for costs of the opposing creditors to be paid out of the assets, but his Lordship refused the application.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Rowji Suttoo, a labourer, aged fifty years, residing at Frere Road. On Monday the deceased was one of the gang of labourers, engaged in dismantling the building of the Old Ripon Iron Works, at Frere Road. At about noon he was sitting on the iron angles of a room of the building, and was removing the bolts fixed at the end of them. He removed all the bolts from one end, and while going to remove those of the other end, the angles fell down with him. He sustained a wound in the groin, which bled profusely, and he was rendered unconscious. The poor man was immediately removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he died at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The House-Surgeon of the Hospital who held a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that death was due to peritonitis, which could have been caused by a heavy weight falling on the deceased's abdomen. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by his accidentally falling and being struck by iron angles which deceased had taken down from the building.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector McCormack again placed John Roberts, a notorious Eurasian, aged thirty-eight years, residing at Worlee, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having on the 2nd instant committed theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 290, belonging to Mr. J. A. Somers, an Yard Inspector, at the Victoria Terminus, residing at Byculla. On the 2nd instant the complainant left his bicycle on the background of the staff-quarters at Byculla and went to the Victoria Terminus on duty. On his return on the following morning, the complainant found his cycle missing, and reported the matter to the police. On inquiries the bicycle was traced to a Borah, named Abdool Hoosein Jaffer, to whom it had been sold by the accused for Rs. 80. The accused was subsequently arrested, and on searching his place some brushes, cutlery, scent bottles, &c., of the value of Rs. 19-8 were found in a box. The latter articles were identified by Dr. Cripps as his own property. The accused denied having stolen and disposed of the bicycle. He, however, admitted having purchased the articles found with him from a Borah for Rs. 4-8. The Magistrate, on evidence convicted the accused, under Sections 411 and 414 of receiving, retaining, and assisting in disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for twenty-seven months.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending April 3, as compared with the statement of March 27, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	March 27. Rs. A. P.	April 3. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,0?,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,82,433 7 1	1,74,87,420 4 6
Other Deposits, &c.	3,69,96,103 9 10	3,80,39,251 1 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	21,70,324 14 5	17,45,884 3 11
Sundries	29,30,589 8 10	29,45,487 10 11
Rs.	8,57,69,455 8 2	8,58,18,043 9 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	42,05,021 0 0	39,79,106 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	48,97,133 0 0	47,02,408 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,55,80,631 6 8	1,54,07,057 8 9
Credits on do.	1,17,18,937 9 1	1,23,12,638 7 6
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,21,83,615 7 1	2,36 64 478 0 1
Balances with other Banks	6 39,443 15 1	8,13,895 9 4
Bullion	5,155 5 1	5,155 5 1
Dead Stock	12,97,288 0 11	12,97,295 8 11
Stamps	8,779 11 7	9,291 9 8
Sundries	19,22,793 12 6	18,85,688 13 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	67,62,361 7 11	55,99,613 10 0
Do. at Branches	1,65,48,394 12 3	1,61,41,365 1 4
Rs.	8,57,69,455 8 2	8,58,18,043 9 8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and assets up to April 3, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	25,11,473	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,16,460	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,43,147	do.
Post Bills	4,24,445	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,20,640	Dec.
Loans	1,73,574	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,33,720	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	14,80,833	do.
Cash at Head Office	11,62,717	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,06,900	do.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service for Sailors.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Ranaki in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

BEAUTY-CHARM.—Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the day for rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety, keeping the complexion bright, blooming and clear and for removing black specks, unsightly blotches, &c., on the face; and the lovely clearness it imparts is simply astonishing.—2s. 6d., of MADON, SONS & Co.—Bombay.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been field, during the week ending 31st March:—James Donnan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for a new or improved Terameter; A. M. Macrae, of Kanti, Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway, Indigo Planter, for an Iron Rake, to be called "Macrae's Iron Rake;" George Reid, Sub-Engineer, Irrigation Works, Public Works Department, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, Hardwar, for an Iron Portable Boulder and Shingle Trap; Everard Hesketh, and Alexander Marcet, both of 23, St. Swithin's Lane, in the City of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in, or connected with, the manufacture of gun-cotton or other manufactures in which cooling water liable to become acidulated is employed; John Cunninghame Montgomerie, of Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Justice of the Peace, for improvements in, and in connection with, the extraction of Gold and Silver from ores or compounds containing the same; William Shaw Smith, of 20, Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire, Traveller, and James Frederick Nugent, of Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster, Middlesex, Manufacturer, for improvements in incandescent electric lamps; Alice Mildred Smith, of No. 39, Park Street, in Calcutta, Journalist, wife of William Henry Smith, of the same place, Journalist, for improvements in, and relating to, appliances for heating parts of the body, to be called "Grenon's Great Sempiternal Heater, and Instantaneous Fomentor;" Hermann Gansswindt, of Schoeneberg, near Berlin in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improved flat metal strips as supporting and bracing means in connection with aerial vehicles, ship and balloon propeller, turbines, wind-wheels, and the like.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—William Bridgewater, Engineer, and Henry O'Connor Bridgewater, Boot Manufacturer of Aylestons Park, Leicester, in the County of Leicester, England, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in or relating to the working of punkahs. (Filed 12th March 1894.); I. L. Hauser, resident at 21, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, for the "Hauser Burglar Alarm." (Filed 15th March 1894.) Christian Hansen, of Frederiksberg, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Merchant, for a combined rocking or swinging seat and fanning device. (Filed 26th March 1894.); Walter Ernest Chick, Engineer, of 14, Kyd Street, Calcutta, for an automatic lubricated punkah wheel. (Filed 22nd March 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned Inventions for the periods shown against each:—James Alfred Campbell Rogers, Civil Engineer, of 31, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for the improved "Rajah" sugarcan mill. (From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.; Sandford James Kilby, late Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta, for an improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing, and discharging of salt, coal, metal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9th January 1894 to 8th January 1895.); William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Manofield, Aberdeen North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce. (From 26th May 1894 to 25th May 1895.); William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen. North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain, and other produce. (From 4th June 1894 to 3rd June 1895.)

The inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee specified, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Major L. M. Boileau's invention for a lawn tennis net straining post. (Specifiation filed 28th December 1889.); Mr. W. H. Feil on invention for a new mode of cutting and fitting ladies' riding habit sleeves and the like. (Specification filed 31st December 1889.) Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—After the filings of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.—The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·737	W S W	4	95·0	69·9	32	...	5·62	+2·71
Agra	29·803	N W	5	100·5	66·8	27	...	2·53	+0·77
Cawnpore	29·795	W S W	3	99·4	67·6	42	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·736	W S W	3	99·6	67·5	35	...	3·36	+1·90
Jhansi	29·813	Calm	2	101·6	75·2	24	...	4·30	+2·81
Jacobabad	29·750	Calm	2	102·0	69·5	30	...	1·22	+0·31
Karachi	29·815	W	11	89·5	74·8	91	...	4·30	+2·94
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·838	Calm	1	96·4	61·2	32	...	2·85	+1·67
Deesa	29·853	W	9	101·4	69·0	48	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·885	S S E	4	101·8	72·1	66	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·835	S S W	15	102·6	70·9	34	...	0·27	+0·05
Rajkot	29·855	W S W	12	100·8	66·8	32	...	1·55	+1·07
Veraval	29·846	Calm	5	83·0	72·3	37	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·859	W S W	11	96·8	67·7	43	...	2·41	+1·54
Indore	29·858	W	5	96·0	65·6	46	...	2·84	+1·82
Sangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·705	N	3	100·9	70·6	25	...	2·85	+0·04
Hoshangabad	29·834	S W	3	100·4	69·2	32	...	6·10	+4·13
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	29·782	W S W	6	103·5	78·5	27	...	0·95	–1·64
Nagpur	29·788	N N W	9	103·8	77·1	24	...	3·36	+0·34
Amraoti	29·861	W S W	7	103·7	72·8	26	...	1·57	–1·13
Akola	29·844	W	11	102·9	74·7	32	...	2·33	–0·34
Surat	29·894	N W	F	93·7	74·5	67	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·867	N N W	3	100·4	67·3	56	...	1·86	+0·38
Bombay	29·915	S S E	6	87·4	75·6	79	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·915	N W	10	94·0	62·9	27	...	2·54	+0·61
Ahmednagar	29·885	W N W	5	...	...	20	...	4·88	...
Sholapur	29·881	W N W	8	102·3	72·5	37	...	0·45	–1·74
Ratnagiri	29·930	N N W	4	87·8	74·9	73	...	0·37	–0·48
Belgaum	29·897	S E	1	92·8	65·2	38	...	7·82	+5·02
Goa	29·911	N	8	90·1	77·4	75	...	4·08	...
Karwar	29·900	N E	3	91·7	76·6	83	...	2·34	–0·30
Mangalore	29·934	E N E	3	90·3	75·9	72	...	6·10	+2·19
Calicut	29·890	N W	10	90·8	79·5	74	0·02	12·74	+4·31
Cochin	29·896	Calm	M	92·7	79·6	81	0·01	10·51	–3·63
Bangalore	29·892	W	5	94·7	69·4	71	0·49	4·03	–1·41
Secunderabad	29·848	E S E	6	101·3	77·2	56	...	5·34	+2·10
Masulipatam	29·851	S S E	6	95·7	67·1	93	1·15	19·08	+10·41
Bellary	29·867	N W	5	103·0	79·3	9	...	1·26	–1·52
Cuddapah	29·839	N W	...	103·3	83·9	50	...	9·12	+2·04
Madras	29·836	S W	18	88·7	86·6	74	...	23·44	–1·29
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·869	Calm	1	103·6	81·3	57	...	14·55	+4·06
Negapatam	29·865	S	9	97·6	79·8	69	...	45·33	+12·07
Colombo	29·911	S W	8	87·6	76·9	78	0·03	39·32	+4·20
Aden	29·921	Calm	6	90·8	78·8	80	...	1·93	–0·12

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure remains steady on the Malabar Coast but has increased almost everywhere else, the increase being brisk to rapid in the Punjab, brisk in Central India, and moderate to slight elsewhere. The distribution remains practically unchanged, readings remaining low in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Indus Valley and high on and off the West coast. Gradients are slight. Winds remain generally unchanged in direction and the force has been strong at Madras, fresh at Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Karachi and Calicut, and modrate or light elsewhere. The day and night temperature variations are small everywhere except at Madras and Trichinopoli where the minimum temperature is 4° to 10° in excess of the normal, and at Jacobabad and Masulipatam, where it is 8° to 10° in defect. The higest temperature in the shade was 108° at Cuddapah and the lowest 60° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and the skies are more or less cloudy at Karachi and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam, and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Colombo. Conditions are somewhat favourable for light to moderate showers in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and also at and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam. The whether is fine and settled almost everywhere, and moderate to fresh winds are likely to blow over Guja rat and on and off the Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Perth s—150 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Fraser s—8 cases confectionery, A H Nuzerally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Perth s—55 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Hispania s—100 cases confectionery, N Futehally and Co.
City of Khios s—10 casks glassware, M Esmail.

FROM LONDON.
Tresco s—50 drums turpentine, N Goolamally and Co; 10 casks chemicals, K Nuthoo and Co; 46 cases medicine, &c. Eduljee Brothers; 50 cases empty soda bottles, Abdool Rojae; 17 cases stationery, H Abdoolally; 103 cases oilmanastores, &c. Budroodin Nuzerally; 6 cases confectionery, A Goolamally; 6 cases confectionery, M Cassoorchand; 11 cases tobacco, Hormasjee Adarjee; 14 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
Oceana s—42 cases provision, perfumed spirit, &c, Framjee, Sons and Co.
Shannon s—24 cases cheese, bacon, ham, and provision, W B Green and Co; 34 cases provision &c, Phillips and Co; 22 bales writing and printing papers, Hassonally Abdoolally; 8 cases lithographic papers, G Khatau; 12 casks bird shots, E Mahomedally and Co; 18 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 27 cases bird shirts, M Noorbhoy; 25 casks beer, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Benares s—2 cases medicine, K Nuthoo and Co; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.
Baroda s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
La Seyne s—3 cases watches and 2 cases music boxes, Kanny and Co.

FROM HULL.
Horatio s—100 drums linseed oil, Richardson and Cruddas; 200 cases chemicals, Phillips and Co; 50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 49 crates empty sodawater bottles, E Mahomedally and Co; 10 casks bird shots, M Noorbhoy; 17 drums caustic soda, H D Pudumjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Benares s—25 cases playing cards, A Shaikadum; 11 cases silver satin glass, T

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHMAKING.—TWO ASSISTANTS for our Watch Repairing Department REQUIRED. None but the most Practical and Experienced men will find permanent employment. Complicated Watches a Speciality. Good Salary to really Deserving men. Apply to MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

THE price of Consols in London yesterday remained at par, and that of Indian Sterling Loan at 109. The market rate of discount was put up 1/8 per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight India Bank Paper, say to 1¼ and 1 3/8 per cent., respectively. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £58 9-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 9-16d. to 28¾d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 2 cents higher, at 63¾ cents per oz.; and demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3-8d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 34¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market firm. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 85 per cent., at 33s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market firmer; and Brown Rapeseed at 31s. cif. per 416lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk. Market firmer.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-16d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, returning to Thursday's quotations. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¾ cents per lb.; but July Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Monday's Receipts ...	9,000	13,000	10,000
Two days' ,,	20,000	25,000	17,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,501,000	4,590,000	6,551,000

A large local business has again been done in Cotton in a steady market, and at a further advance of Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought 2,950 bales, consisting of 1,000 Ujein, at Rs. 178; 500 Broach, at Rs. 221-3-4; 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 199; 200 each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 194; Dhollera, at Rs. 2·92; Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 183; and Palitana, at Rs. 207; 150 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 209; and 100 each of Cutchi, at Rs. 182; and Akote, at Rs. 190; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 168-76; Broach, at Rs. 231¼; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 199; and 100 each of Indore, at Rs. 179; Bengal, at Rs. 163; Karanja, at Rs. 199¼; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 177 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady at a further advance of half-an-anna per cwt., a moderate export business having been reported to-day. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	3	15	0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	3	14	0 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	4	0 ,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	4	0	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	10	0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8	0 ,,

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a generally steady market. The price of *Linseed* has further declined two annas per cwt., say to Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	13,104 bales.
Wheat	19,937 cwts.
Linseed	59,913 ,,
Rapeseed	30,741 ,,
Gingelly.....	2,641 ,,
Poppyseed.....	5,030 ,,
Groundnuts	15,228 ,,
Castorseed.....	2,053 ,,
Rice	50,383 ,,

FREIGHTS remain dull and unchanged, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 5-8 to 21-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months sight; but again no export Bills coming out, and Calcutta quotations coming about 1-32d. lower than those current here, the rate for Credits became 1s. 1⅛d., and for Bank Demand 1s. 1 5-8d., but business both ways to-day has been very limited. A moderate amount of Bank Demand was reported at 1s. 1 21-32d., and Telegraphic at 1s. 1 5-8d. for the mail; also Telegraphic, for May transfer, at 1s. 1 19-32d., while, for June, Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 1 17-32d. and 1s. 1¼d. for July-August; but later in the day considerable amounts of speculative Exchange by the bullion dealers were reported to have been done, and the market closed easier in consequence as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 1 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 1 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 1 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	.....1s. 1¼d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	.....1'44¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 104 for the next settlement, and remained steady at these rates throughout the day in a firm market, closing on the same level, both for Money and Account; 100¼ being still named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are quiet, but we note the following changes at our revised quotations, say, an advance of Rs. 12½ in Manockji Petit Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 1½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in Connaught; and of Rs. 5 in Indian Manufacturing, Phillips and Co. have declined Rs. 2; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 2 higher; Bombay Flour Mills have further advanced Rs. 25, making the price Rs. 1,275 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,155 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 9/16
Bar Silver	28¾

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here the day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 9.

The Hall Line steamer Lockeley Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 10.

Mail steamer Assam, from China, arrived.

NAPLES, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

The s. s. Persia arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday, 7th instant.

The Italian steamer Manilla left Aden for Bombay, on the 9th instant, at 6 p.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 9.

10 p.m.	79·9

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

APAKHTYAR—April 10, at Dhaswadi, Dhobi Talao, Bai Goolbai, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Nusserwan Dorabji Apakhtyar, aged 23 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 30, at Rawalpindi, the wife of the Rev W F Armstrong, Chaplain, of a daughter.

BURNE—March 15, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, the wife of K G Burne, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

COVENTRY—March 25, at Dulsing Serai, Tirhoot, the wife of Bernard Coventry, of a son.

GUINNESS—March 27, at Lucknow, the wife of Major H N Guinness, The Royal Irish, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEATY—BAILEY—March 28, at St Georges Church, Agra, by the Rev T M M Griffiths, M.A. Francis Montague Algernon Beaty, Assistant District Superintendent, Baluchistan Police, to Matilda Ann, only daughter of Captain G Bailey, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department.

BURNETT—BROWNE—March 29, at Christ Church, Comilla, by the Rev Stair Douglas, Arthur Sydney Burnett, son of the late Major E Sydney Burnett, R H A, to Angela Constance daughter of the late Colonel Clem Browne, R. E.

HERRON—MACKENZIE—March 24, at St. Luke's Church, Jalapahar, by the Rev A G A. Roberts, Chaplain, Herbert G W Herron, B C S, to Helen Leslie, daughter of R C S Mackenzie, formerly Chief Auditor, E I R, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

FORREST—March 24, at Lucknow, John Forrest, in his 70th year.

GREGORY—March 23, at Comilla, Tipperah, Linda Adeline, the darling and dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Fred. A Gregory, aged 6 months and 1 day.

LAPEIRSONNE—April 4, at Butsar, Birdie Levinia, daughter of J. LaPersonne, aged 20 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1894.

THE young Prince, Yeshwantrao Baba Saheb, son of the late Chief of Kagal, was last week invested by Lord Harris with the powers, privileges, and responsibilities attaching to the chieftainship of Kolhapur—the most important State in point of population and revenue, under the political control of the Bombay Government. The first Kolhapur chieftain to reap the fruits of the change of policy consequent on the abandonment of Lord Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse deserved well of the British power, for in the dark and terrible days of 1857 he had in his capacity as special Political Agent, so pacified a turbulent people and brought a formerly disorganised State into good order, that the people held aloof from the uprising, although the Native Regiment stationed in Kolhapur mutinied and murdered their officers. As a reward for his loyalty that native Political Agent was in 1862 vested with the administration, but died without issue four years afterwards. Government thereupon recognized his adopted son as heir to the gadi, but he also died in 1870 while on a trip to Europe. His widows were allowed to adopt, but their choice, after eleven years' careful training, was found mentally unfit for the exercise of power, and a Council of Administration was formed. The young Raja dying in 1883 without issue, his widow was allowed to adopt, and selected the present Raja, the son of the Regent, the Chief of Kagal. The boy, who was then nine years old, has been carefully educated, first at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and subsequently under the care of Mr. S. M. Fraser, of the Indian Civil Service. During his minority the Council of Regency have continued to administer the affairs of the State under the supervision and with the advice of the Political Agent. Those who have had excellent opportunities of learning the feelings entertained by the people generally towards their new Ruler, inform us that those feelings are of the most affectionate and loyal character. As Lord Harris observed to his Highness when performing the ceremony of investiture, "after an experience, of the misfortunes that have attended your house for nearly thirty years, the people of this State have been anxiously, perhaps impatiently, looking forward to the day when the rightful heir should ascend that throne, and under such arrangements as may seem best to yourself commence to administer their affairs. I congratulate them," continued the Governor, "that that day has arrived, and that it is brightened by the fact that their future Ruler is a Prince of your Highness's high and amiable character."

Lord Harris commended the decision of the young Sovereign to retain the services of the Council that has for so long a period administered the affairs of the State. The Council, of course, ceases to be a Regency, and the Political Agent will no longer occupy a seat upon it, but it will be retained for consultation and advice, until the Raja decides what form the system of Government shall take. In this matter Lord Harris promises him an entirely free hand. The Raja has in the course of recent travels seen for himself the system of administration both in British and Native India; he has also had an opportunity of learning something of the English Colonial system by visiting Ceylon. The Raja's father expressed upon his death-bed a fervent desire for him to visit England, but he has not yet had an opportunity of acting on the suggestion. There is little doubt, however, but that he will, as soon as affairs of State permit him to do so, undertake a journey to England. Lord Harris commended the Raja for not being in haste to disestablish the Council, a course which would be calculated, as his Excellency said, to interrupt the orderly performance of public business. But, as before indicated, the Governor took care not to leave this commendation (accompanied as it was by a appreciatory review of the work of the Council) open to the interpretation that the Paramount Power desire the Council to be permanently established. Having seen the systems adopted by his neighbours, the Raja will now, he was informed by his Excellency, be left to act on his own judgment, untrammelled by that political advice, which under his treaty engagements he is bound to accept. He can if he wishes, seek friendly advice in many quarters, but responsibility for the selection he eventually made will rest with himself. For that selection—the most important that could fall to the lot of a Ruler—his Excellency invoked the guidance of "influences more potent, more beneficial than any to be met with on this earth." Lord Harris expressed a firm belief that the Raja recognised the solemn nature of the trust devolving on him, and the fact that "the surest foundation upon which the prosperity of a Ruler can rest is the welfare of his people, and a just and progressive administration." In performing the ceremony of investiture his Excellency in eloquent words expressed a hope that the Raja's acts may be so directed as to earn for him that greatest reward of a wise ruler—the respect and affection of a contented people.

The reply of the young chief was a model of dignified brevity. It was no mere formality on the part of his Highness to express his gratitude to the Government of the Queen-Empress for the care of his State and the measures taken from his childhood to ensure his own personal welfare. In view of the great advances Kolhapur has made of late years, his Highness was well within the mark when he expressed his belief that few chiefs had succeeded to a better ordered inheritance. Mr. Fraser must have been rewarded for his thoughtful care by the words of almost passionate affection with which the Prince referred to the tutor who for the last five years has been his guide, philosopher, and friend. The intention of the young Ruler to faithfully abide by the engagements, treaties, and sunnuds regulating his relations to the Paramount Power was unequivocally expressed, and on his part he asked of his feudatories and jagirdars a loyal support, assuring them that his policy would be one of further steady progress in the promotion of their welfare. The installation ceremony was followed by a week of rejoicing and festivities which have been described in detail in our columns. At a banquet given in the Town Hall Lord Harris replying to the toast of his health proposed in highly eulogistic terms by the Raja, gave the young chief a useful hint as to the true method of bracing one's self to the atmosphere of public opinion—or rather to the divergent opinions of different sections of the public. Probably with visions of the meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association in his mind the Governor prophetically declared that in a very few days he would receive as an antidote to the Maharaja's words of praise an expression of opinion from other quarters in somewhat opposite terms to those so kindly used by his Highness. The late Martin Tupper who contributed so much to the diffusion of proverbial philosophy amongst the cultured classes, admonished giddy youths not to regard beauty as the chief qualification in a bride. He added, however, the saving clause "Affect not to despise beauty, for none are free from its dominion." Lord Harris gave similar advice in regard to public opinion. "A public man should endeavour," said his Excellency, "to arrive at a happy mean between those who regard him as a success and those who regard him as a failure, and I think if he is a wise man he will not devote too much time and attention to the opinions that are formed of him by the outside public, but will devote all the time and attention he can to the work that is before him, and leave the effect of that work to be judged subsequently." These words should not be overlooked by the young chief whose accession to the gadi of Kolhapur has caused such widespread satisfaction in his own State. Rulers must not be too sensitive to criticism, especially when that criticism is biassed by interested motives. It is by the conscientious and diligent fulfilment of the pledges solemnly given at his installation that the Maharaja of Kolhapur will best retain the loyalty of his subjects.

MANY remarkable will cases have been tried by High Court Judges in India, but few of them have presented so many points of interest to the student of human nature, and have involved the disposal of so large a fortune as that which was finally disposed of on Monday in the Bombay Court of Appeal by Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Farran. The late Sir Tharia Topun, whose testaments have been made the subject of litigation for eighteen months, received the honour of Knighthood on the 1st January, 1890. He was a Khojah Mahomedan, and described himself as a native of Zanzibar. The disputed will and codicils were in the Gujerati language. The testator, at his death on February 9, 1891, was nearly three score and ten. The firm in Bombay was started about forty years ago; and the Zanzibar firm was opened soon after. The testator appears to have resided partly in Bombay and partly at Zanzibar until 1884, when in company with Janbai, his wife, he went from Zanzibar, via Aden, on a pilgrimage, from which he came to Bombay, where he resided until his death. He was rather a feeble man and his years sat heavily upon him. The anti-opiumists, (despite the evidence brought before the Royal Commission) will be saddened to learn that this otherwise estimable old gentleman was addicted to the use of opium, and took it twice daily. Whether the habit was formed to ward off the diseases incidental to the trying climatic conditions of Zanzibar we do not know, all that was told in court was that for many years Sir Tharia took the much maligned drug. The case disposed of on Monday was an appeal brought by Lady Janbai, widow and executrix of the late Knight, from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley, given in January of last year in favour of Moosa Tharia, heir, co-executor, and eldest son of Sir Tharia. Owing to the death of the co-executor subsequently to the disposal of the suit, his sons, Salaymahomed Jafferbhoy, and Alimahomed Jafferbhoy, were substituted as defendants and respondents. The plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, had applied that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, dated November 1886, July 1889, January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891, might be granted to her as one of the executors, or might be granted to her along with the other executor if he joined in the application for the probate. Moosabhoy filed a caveat against the application, admitting the execution of the will and the first two codicils, but alleging that the execution of the two codicils of January and November, 1890, was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner, and that at the time the codicil of February 1891 was alleged to be executed, the testator was on his death-bed, almost, if not quite unconscious, and was not able to understand what he was doing. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendant. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will, the plaintiff being ordered to personally bear her own costs and to pay to the defendant his costs of the suit. Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced against the last three codicils, and hence the appeal by Lady Janbai. The appeal was stubbornly fought, a Calcutta barrister, Sir Griffith Evans, being retained for the appellant, and Mr. Jardine for the defence. A mass of conflicting evidence came before the Court as to the relations existing between the deceased knight and his wife, and a great deal was made of the fact that in 1886 Sir Tharia declared he would not live with his wife another day. The Chief Justice considered however that the hasty declaration could only be regarded as a Mahomedan expression of temporary disgust. The cause of these family jars appears to have been that Sir Tharia was extremely frugal—we will not use the word miserly—and that his wife had a strong conviction, upon which she acted as much as possible, that it became the knight to live in a style more in keeping with his means. Notwithstanding these differences Sir Tharia and his wife wrote to each other in affectionate terms when separated, as the letters produced in Court clearly showed. The Court of Appeal held that the evidence did not bear out the statement that Sir Tharia executed the codicil of 1889 (a document making considerable changes in the will in favour of Lady Janbai) by reason of undue influence. A letter was put in purporting to have been written by the testator in January, 1889, alleging coercive action on the part of his wife. Its genuineness was disputed by the appellant, and the Court decided against it, mainly on the ground that Sir Tharia was at the time in very indifferent health, and his eyesight was failing, so that it was most unlikely he would with his own hand write so long a letter. The letter contained a suggestion of violence, but the Court held there was nothing in the evidence to bear this out. Even if the letter were written by Sir Tharia, it could not, said the Chief Justice, be a truthful statement—it must have been written to excuse himself to his sons. In expressing his concurrence with the views of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Farran said the fair inference to draw was that, notwithstanding the good qualities of Lady Janbai, she was self-willed and exacting, and that for the sake of peace, Sir Tharia gave way to her desires; but his Lordship did not think that the codicils were procured by coercion. The letters showed that the testator had no idea of being led by his wife in the disposition of his property. The powers entrusted to Lady Janbai were not unnatural. On these grounds the Appeal Court came to the conclusion that all the five codicils had been proved on behalf of Lady Janbai; that they were not procured by coercion; and that there was no evidence of undue influence on her part. Their Lordships, therefore, varied the decree of Mr. Justice Bayley, and directed probate to go of the will and the five codicils. The parties are to have their costs throughout from the estate, which in this instance is too large for the proverb about the lawyers getting the oyster and the litigants each a shell to be entirely applicable.

IN the Records of the Geological Survey of India

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CANADIAN DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

An important meeting of tea traders has been held at which a resolution was adopted protesting against the ten per cent. duty levied on tea imported into Canada from England. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Sir Charles Tupper.

MOTION BY SIR W. V. HARCOURT.

Sir W. V. Harcourt's motion for annexing Tuesdays for Government measures and ordering morning sittings on Fridays in view of avoiding another long session has been adopted in the Commons by a majority of twenty-six.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William has returned to Abbazia from Venice.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Cromer in his last report says that Egypt requires political quietude and that the events of last year are tending to create discord between the Native and European members of the administration, and have imperilled the continuance of reforms though no serious evil has yet resulted.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Indisi yesterday.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Mr. Godfrey, late Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, has been posted to the Telegraph Department, and will shortly take charge of the Examiner's office from Mr. Burton, who is proceeding on furlough.

COLONEL ARDAGH.

It is now probable that Colonel Ardagh will not leave Simla till the 18th instant.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

It is considered probable that the question of domicile will be discussed in the Council on the 4th instant.

THE "SUNDAY TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Mr. Carmichael's case, in connection with the libelling of Messrs. Knights, in the *Sunday Times*, was called on to-day, when the defendant did not appear to hear the judgment. It is alleged that he had absconded. The Magistrate ordered a warrant to issue for his arrest, and directed that bail-bonds be executed for his appearance to be escheated. The defendant's conduct has created some sensation as it was unexpected.

THE VICTORIAN PRODUCTS.

The exhibition of the Victorian products was opened at the Town Hall to-day.

THE RUNAWAY CONVICTS OF THE DELHI JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

A Delhi correspondent writes to the *Morning Post* that the two long-term prisoners who made their escape from the Delhi jail, last January, have now been accounted for; one was caught committing highway robbery in the Patiala State, and is being tried there before being made over to the authorities; and the other has met a very ingnominious death. It appears some British soldiers were out shooting in the Lahore district, and on hearing a rustling in the bush they fired thinking they were shooting at a pig, but on coming to close quarters they were horror-stricken at finding they had shot a man, who, however, was not quite dead, and was conveyed to the hospital, where before dying he made known his identification. A reward of Rs. 500 was offered by Government for the capture of this convict, but it is not known whether the Tommies will benefit by this or not.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, WESTERN CIRCLE.

Colonel Hallet will officiate as Commissary-General, Western Circle, when Colonel Patch proceeds on leave shortly.

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Colonel Brackenbury, Military Member of the Council, is now at Rawalpindi, and will visit the Khagan Valley before proceeding to Simla.

THE SULLIVAN-NORTON ADULTERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

The Sullivan-Norton adultery case was withdrawn to-day on the application of Sullivan, the principal reason given being Mrs. Sullivan's serious condition of health. Mr. Norton undertook to marry Mrs. Sullivan as soon as the divorce proceedings with the present Mrs. Norton are ended. He also undertook not to accept his seat in the Legislative Council until he has married Mrs. Sullivan. Statements were made to show that no pecuniary considerations have effected this settlement.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, APRIL 10.

Seven witnesses for the defence were examined to-day, five being Musalman subordinates of the Patan Vahivatdar, who gave evidence similar to Mehsonmiya. The other two were Musalman peons of the Munsiff. They stated that the prosecution witnesses, Bapalal and Makanji, were at Davedi, about sunset, on the Tajia day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 30th ult., left Aden at 7 p.m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. C. D. Swinhoe, Mr. and Mrs. Young and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and infant, Miss Ivey, Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Col. W. G. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Melver, four children, and ayah, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Miss Annie Butcher, Miss Green, Miss Peppe and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Edwards and child, Mrs. Grose, Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mrs. Fillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. J. R. Marett.

From Brindisi: Capt. A. R. Deane, Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, Lieut W Bailey, Mrs. B. F. Robertson, Mr. M. H. Starling, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Stone, Mr. J. F. Muir, Major Montresor, Mr. F. Giles, Lieut. H. H. Hulse, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Mrs. Banks, Mr. G. H. D. Walker, Mr. H. D'A. Innes, Mr. Pennington, Capt. B. Combe, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mrs. Beddy and infant, Mr. McGuire, Capt. H. W. E. George, Mr. R. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. Chambers.

For Kurrachee: Miss Armitage.

For Yokohama a (*via* Bombay): Mr. Jefferies, Mr. Charlton.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY.

ONE of the most important contributions that has been made at home to the present financial position of India is that of Mr. Samuel Laing, whose experience as Finance Minister in India under Lord Canning, makes him feel with "particular force the serious dangers" that is being incurred by the recent financial policy of Lord Kimberley. He thus briefly summarises the situation in to-day's *Times*: "India, owing to the heavy fall of silver, is in a state of financial embarrassment. The alternative lies between bankruptcy or increased taxation. But India is a poor country, and all the authorities are agreed that the deficit could not be made up by increased internal or direct taxation without causing great suffering and disaffection. The alternative remains of raising additional revenue by moderate import duties—an alternative which has been adopted by all civilised States, including our own and all our self-governing colonies. By most of them, indeed, it has been carried still further, and excessive duties have been imposed, not for revenue, but for protection. Under these circumstances it is absolutely certain that if India were self-governing, or governed in accordance with Indian interests and opinion, import duties would be resorted to restore a financial equilibrium. A very moderate rate of 5 per cent. on all imports would suffice, but when this is proposed it is coupled with an announcement that cotton goods, which constitute half the imports, are to be excepted, and that the Finance Minister is forced to introduce a Budget which shows on the face of it a deficit instead of an equilibrium. Why is this done in the face of what I venture to say is the unanimous opinion of all India, whether Native or European, official or non-official? The answer is perfectly obvious—because Lancashire sends some ten or twelve members to the House of Commons, whose votes are valuable, and might be lost if imports of cotton goods were taxed."

Mr. Laing supposes that no serious politician will deny that this is the real state of the case, and certainly your report of the discussion in the Viceroy's Council on the Tariff Bill shows that no one there attempted to do so. "Now," continues Mr. Laing, "the grave danger to our Indian Empire is this. Ever since the Viceroyalty of Lord Canning we have striven to build up our strength in that Empire on moral as well as on material foundations. We have laboured, and not without success, to create a belief that we governed India for India's good, and have succeeded to a great extent in converting jealousy and disaffection into loyalty and content. Our rule, though not exactly loved, is respected, and generally believed to be just and beneficent. Behind our "scientific frontier" we have a second line of defence in the assurance that India would not hail an invading army as deliverers, but rather repel them as enemies. Can we afford to weaken this second line of defence by proclaiming, as it were nakedly and undisguisedly from the housetops, that we attach more weight to a dozen Lancashire votes in the House of Commons than to the unanimous voice of India; that we allow Canada and Australia to impose high import duties on British manufactures because they are strong, and refuse to allow India, in her financial distress, to impose a very moderate one because she is weak? It is not a question of free trade or protection, for the duty is imposed solely for revenue, and might easily be counteracted by an equivalent tax on the very few Indian factories which produce cotton goods competing with Lancashire. It does not require to be a specialist to answer these questions. Any intelligent man can answer them for himself. But as a specialist I can enforce them by asserting positively from my own experience as Finance Minister that finance is the one subject of all others in which native opinion is most sensitive. Europeans cannot realise the intense suspicion and alarm with which Orientals regard any attempt to levy new taxes which come directly home to their pockets or feelings."

Having referred to the spread of education in India, and the consequent growth of public opinions amongst the Natives, this remarkably outspoken letter continues: "And in the present case native public opinion is reinforced by an equal unanimity of European opinion, official, non-official, and mercantile, as is shown by the remarkable meetings which have been held and resolutions which have been passed by chambers of commerce and other public bodies without a single dissentient voice. Even the Minister who introduces the budget has not a word to say on the subject, except to point out that if he had been allowed to include cotton goods in his 5 per cent. duty on other imports he could have shown an equilibrium." After some references to the injustice of making India pay a share of the cost of the Opium Commission, the former Indian Finance Minister concludes: "I have great faith in the sagacity of Mr. Fowler and the Imperialism of Lord Rosebery to give these grave questions their serious consideration, and I am confident that they would meet with the cordial support of a great majority of all parties here in support of a policy of maintaining our hold of India, not only by forts and armies, but by mercy and justice, especially in those matters of taxation and finance which are for the moment the most prominent, and as to which our 200,000,000 of Indian subjects are the most sensitive."

Of course different counsels prevail in some other quarters. For instance the *Investor's Guardian* seeks to laugh to scorn the agitation for the imposition of cotton duties and it is especially severe on the meeting of protest held in Bombay. It says:—"The Bombay meeting is, apparently, indignant because the Indian people are not more heavily taxed, and unanimously agrees that free importation is not a benefit to Lancashire; while the *Statist's* objection is that "the danger is that Indian public opinion will regard the measure not as a vindication of our own Free Trade policy, but as an attempt to help Lancashire at the expense of Bombay; and that would be a most unfortunate and a perilous feeling to grow up amongst the Natives.' The *Statist* will therefore rejoice to learn by the cablegram we have quoted that Bombay certainly does not regard the measure as an attempt to help Lancashire at the expense of Bombay, and that there is no danger of this unfortunate and perilous feeling growing up amongst the Natives. The same cablegram which thus early and pleasantly removed the *Statist's* objections also contradicts the *Economist's* condemnation of the measures, as, 'on the face of it, a most invidious discrimination in favour of Lancashire manufacturers.'"

The *Investor's Guardian* further assures its readers: "The only interest that the ordinary native can possibly take in the question relates to the retail price, and we are asked to believe that the whole of India is aflame because the Government declines to raise this prise by imposing a duty. Anything more ridiculous it is difficult to imagine. The Government will therefore, we hope, ignore the demands of a few manufactures and their allies for protection, which is the real root of an agitation, the extent of which has been grossly exaggerated. While we have to fight protective duties in every quarter of the globe, the proposal that we should impose duties antagonistic to our own manufactures cannot be listened to. The great mistake made by superficial writers is to confound the position of India with that of our colonies, whereas they have little in common. India is governed by the Imperial Government, and a vast interval of time must elapse before it can be governed otherwise with any degree of safety. And it would be childish to disguise the fact that while our primary object is to maintain harmony and order among these 250,000,000 of people, our motives are not entirely philanthropic. We intend to keep India as an open market, in which our products will meet those of all other nations on an equal footing and we only win in the event of our being the best equipped for the commercial struggle. The decision of the Home Government to forbid the imposition of the tax on cotton goods imported into India, whether from Great Britain or elsewhere, is an absolutely fair and just decision in perfect harmony with the whole course of trade regulations as applied to the people of Great Britain themselves. When contrasted with the policy of other nations to their dependencies as to the taxation of imports our treatment of India rises to the highest point of selfabnegation as we claim no benefit which is not equally enjoyed by the most pushing of our many ardent competitors. To go farther than this is to wander in altogether Quixotic regions."

I have placed Mr. Laing's remarks and those of the *Investor's Guardian* in juxt aposition as they may be taken as the best statements of the case for and against the cotton duties that have this week been presented to the attention of the English newspaper readers. Your readers can supply their own commentary upon the merits of the arguments respectively urged by a former Finance Minister of India on the one hand and a London journalist who evidently has no personal knowledge of India on the other.

A very discreet silence as to cotton duties is observed by the *Manchester Guardian* in its leader this morning concerning the financial statement which according to Reuter was made yesterday by Mr. Westland in the Viceroy's Council. The *Guardian* has its familiar growl at the closing of the mints. "So long," it says, "as the money supplied to India was unchecked, there was a tendency to a gradual rise in the prices of India's produce in terms of India's currency, and this stimulated the extension of the cultivation of the land and the expansion of the natural industries of India. Can we look forward to a continuation of this expansiveness? With closed mints, the money supply restricted, and a consequent tendency to declining prices, will not these revenues also decline? Sir William Harcourt's "scarce" rupee will hardly be consistent with increasing land revenue and expanding railway receipts. And we must not forget that, with the rupee above the parity of the price of uncoined silver and that of the silver currencies of India's competitors, India will be handicapped, and there will be an additional influence tending to force down India's prices and shut in her trade. Then will there not also be the restrictive influence of import duties, which must adversely affect India's exports approximately as they adversely affect her imports, and therefore her trading relations with her customers? The land revenue of 1893-94 has exceeded every preceding year; there is only too much reason to fear that under existing conditions it may prove the maximum. Indeed, when we turn to the adverse features of the accounts we see what may well be regarded as an object-lesson showing the working of the conditions which seem not unlikely to tell against land revenue and railway receipts."

You will be interested to learn that at the annual meeting of Manchester Exchange Proprietors on Wednesday, the chairman (Mr. Matheson) reviewed the disastrous effects of the cotton and coal strikes on Lancashire industry last year, and quoted from an Oldham newspaper an epitome of the results of the working of the Oldham limited spinning companies for the last ten years. These beggarly results reminded him of some remarks made by the late Mr. Summer, of Glossop, a strenuous opponent of the Limited Liability Acts, which, he said, would ultimately ruin the cotton trade of Lancashire. His prediction had proved prophetic. Their old customers in Europe were becoming formidable competitors. The magnificent outlet in India for their products was endangered by the rapid spread of native cotton mills, containing the most perfect machinery. As a foretaste of what was coming, it might practically be said that Lancashire had lost hold of the coarse spinning and the heavy cloths of India. How soon her rivals in Bombay, Bengal, China, and Japan might overtake and supplant her in the finer yarns and lightest goods he was not prepared to say. It was satisfactory to feel that in the midst of grave trading perplexities, mainly produced by the uncertainties of the Silver Question, which for the present had produced an absolute dislocation and suspension of trade to the East, we were beginning the year generally with brighter prospects than the last. He felt confident that new industries would spring up to give employment to our teeming population.

The suspension of the English Bank of the River Plate, announced yesterday is of no significance. It has really been doing no business of any consequence since the Argentine collapse, and will therefore have probably no far-reaching effects. The financial troubles, brought about by that period of inflation existing before the Baring failure, are nearly if not quite at an end, and confidence is being slowly restored in the City. The Trustees' Executors Corporation is in a fair way now towards reconstruction, and the Trust Companies which were in trouble have made a clean breast of their position, and now that the markets know what to expect it is highly probable that we may have a period of improving prices, which will naturally benefit those Trust Companies who have experienced a temporary loss of capital by the shrinkage in the value of their securities.

The report submitted to the shareholders of the National Bank of China at their meeting at Hong Kong, on March 10 last, states that the additional profit earned during the half-year amounts to 35,161·08 dols., which, with 50,245·98 dols. brought forward from June 30, makes a total of undivided profit of 85,407·06 dols., from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 1·11 dols. per share (at 2s. 3d., the demand rate on London on December 30, equal to 2s. 6d. per share on the "A." or London, shares), leaving the sum of 40,554·18 dols. to be carried forward to next account.

Messrs. Henry Bath and Son in their copper circular report a further decline in the price during the past fortnight, with some recovery last week, the price of Chili bars being quoted at the close £41 6s. 3d., as against £40 13s. 9d. a fortnight earlier. The home markets have been extremely dull meanwhile, but a slightly better demand has latterly been observable. There has been no business with India. The position in the United States appears to have remained unchanged. The monthly consumption there at present is estimated at 4,000 tons, while the apparent consumption last year was 85,171 tons, or, say, upwards of 7,000 tons per month, while the American output and imports were estimated at 153,104 tons, and the exports at 85,267 tons. The visible supply of copper in London, Liverpool, Swansea, and France, is returned at 46,164 tons, as against 55,842 tons at the corresponding date last year, when the price was £45 5s."

The report of the Cunard Steamship Company for the past year states that trade was unprofitable. The coal strike is referred to as having increased the working expenses. To increase the efficacy of the fleet for freight purposes two new steamers, twin screw, of about 6,000 tons each, have been contracted for. The accounts show that the profits for the year, including £4,296 brought forward from 1892, amount to £209,090. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. for the year.

I learn that in America 5,000 cotton mills are being stopped. As an indication of the disastrous state of business in America this circumstance has some interest (although the number of looms mentioned is not important) in so far as it shows the direction of affairs and helps to explain why the American spinner buys so little cotton. At the present time the American spinners have gone back 250,000 bales on their last year's takings, and many of the more sanguine "bulls" have for some time expected that the American spinner would quickly become a large buyer. That chance for the market seems now to be very much less likely if trade be still so bad as to stop looms. Manchester news the last few days has been slightly more cheerful, but the improvement, such as it is, seems to have had more effect on cloth than on yarn. Indeed, in some classes of yarn the production still seems to be excessive, and, as might be expected, news is reaching the market through buying brokers that some irregular short time is now going on in certain of the mill districts; that is to say, a mill does not open before breakfast and does not run at all on Saturdays. From this it would result that about forty hours a week would be worked instead of fifty-four hours or say three-quarter time only. Under the circumstances such news can cause little surprise, but arrives rather oddly at a moment when the trade are buying 12,000 bales a day. The necessary inference is that much of this late buying is in excess of consumption, and that the spinners have lately been laying up further reserves of cotton at the mills.

WE regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali, the retired Superintendent of the Bombay Police, Detective Branch, and the father of Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Detective Superintendent, Bombay Police Force, at Muncher, a place some miles away from Poona, on Sunday last. The deceased had served in the Bombay Police Force for fifty-two years. The sad intelligence reached Bombay only yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE have evidently not heard the last of the alleged murder case of Nawab Ghulam Mahboob Subhani, of Lahore, as the Punjab Government has called for the papers in connection therewith, to decide whether sanction should be given to revise the order of the Assistant Commissioner.

IN recognition of the New Prime Minister's visit to Edinburgh "The Scottish Leader" published what may be called a Rosebery number. Its size was doubled to sixteen pages to give space not only to a verbatim report and full descriptive accounts of the Edinburgh meeting, but to many columns about Lord Rosebery, his ancestors, his homes, his early life, and his political career. Of his first speech "The Scottish Leader" says it was delivered when he was fourteen years of age, at a luncheon to volunteers given by his grandfather. "He had even then," says our contemporary, "his cool self-possession, and that remarkable glance of the eye which seems at once to take the measure of a man and to value him accordingly. His speech fairly astonished the company and brought forth a remarkable testimony from Mr. Dundas of Dundas, who said he had no doubt that in the young speaker he had just listened to he had heard one of Britain's future Prime Ministers. He added that it was not only on account of the speech itself that he said so, but on account of the extraordinary letters he had received from him."

THE Allahabad Eye Hospital, where Dr. Geoffrey Hall carried on his healing work for seventeen years, has long had more than a local name, and this year it has established itself in a local habitation more worthy of its aim. One could hardly wish, writes the local paper, the institution better than that it should continue in the new building the steady progress always maintained in the old and stuffy quarters where Dr. Hall formerly received his patients. The report on last year's work just issued shows that the number of out-patients was the largest since the opening of the institution, the number of operations performed was 705, and 375 pairs of spectacles were given away to poor people. What the Hospital stands most in need of now is generous subscriptions, without which full advantage of the new building cannot be taken. Certainly, no more worthy object could be commended to a philanthropic public.

THE chimes in the Delhi clock tower took an unaccountable fit the other night. They are guaranteed to chime the quarters, but they, for some reason began ringing at 10 minutes to 10 p.m., and kept on chiming till quarter past 10 continuously, diversifying their chimes by tolling out 10 o'clock, and then again the same hours in between, and even while the chimes were in full swing. At first it was thought that the monkeys had got into the mechanism of the clock and were amusing themselves, but later on a light appeared in the belfry, and it was then apparent to the large crowd gathered underneath that the clock maker was up.

THOSE who are constantly complaining of the growth of military expenditure in India, observes the *Pioneer*, have little idea probably of the vast increase continually taking place in the cost of arms and ammunition. General Brackenbury, in his recent speech in Council, quoted some figures which quite supported his contention, that "if science continues to go on doing for military armaments what it has done in the past, expenditure will continue to increase in the most extraordinary way.' Thus the old 9-pounder gun cost only £90: the new 12-pounder costs £275. One hundred shells for the former meant an outlay of £15: the same number for the breech-loading gun costs £68. With larger guns the expenditure is far higher. The 9-inch gun, mounted in India, cost £1,500: the 10-inch gun represents £10,000 by the time it is in position. As to small-arms, the Lee-Metford rifle costs little more than the Martini, but its ammunition is as dear again. In fact, the Government turning out the soldier's cartridges by the million is only able to produce them for about the same figure as a private sportsman pays for his shot cartridges to a retail gunmaker. When one comes to work out these figures it is easy to understand how the Military Budget has to be expanded when the Indian garrison is being rearmed and the coast defences are being equipped with modern artillery.

THE *Soldier* says that the few men of the Bangalore Volunteers, about half of the total strength of the Corps, who turned out for their Annual Inspection were at least a good sample of the regiment, and made up in smartness what they lacked in strength. Col. Tabuteau in calling attention to the way in which certain members of the Corps shirk parades, and thereby only qualify for the grant at the eleventh hour touched upon a state of affairs by no means uncommon, but one which is by no means easy to grapple with. "We have but little sympathy with a certain class of absentees at General Inspection. It is clear that if an Inspecting Officer sees only about half a regiment on parade, he is not in a position to report upon the general smartness of the whole. The half he does not see are quite as important factors to assist him in arriving at an opinion as to what the regiment really *is* as the half he does see. We have often advocated that the really efficient Volunteer should get a bigger capitation grant. For men who without the shadow of an excuse keep away from General Inspection, we would give no capitation grant at all." The *Soldier* is quite right, but it might go a step further and insist that absentees of this nature should be fined the capitation grant plus a heavy percentage.

THE Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived at Florence on the afternoon of Friday (March 16). They were welcomed by the Duke of Aosta, on behalf of the King. The heads of the Municipality and the members of the British Embassy were in attendance at the station. The citizens had assembled all along the route to the Villa Fabbricotti, and heartily cheered as the Queen and her suite drove by in an open carriage. The streets were gaily decorated. The Syndic and Municipality of Florence have presented the Queen with a handsome majolica vase full of Florentine lilies of the valley. The Queen drove in the grounds of the Villa Stibbert, which adjoin those of the Villa Fabbricotti at Florence. At three o'clock the Queen received a number of visitors, including Prince Ernest of Saxe Meiniugen, Count Capitelli, the Prefect and the Marchese Torrigiani, the Syndic of Florence, Sir Clare Ford, the British Ambassador; Colonel Slade, Military Attache; and Mr. Francis Stronge, Second Secretary of the Embassy. At half-past four Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, drove through the city to the Porta Romana, and thence to the English cemetery at Allori, returning by the Viale Principessa Margherita. After inspecting the monument erected to the memory of the Rajah of Kolapore, who died in the city in 1870, and whose body was cremated on the spot where the memorial now stands, the Royal party returned to the Villa at six o'clock. Sir Clare Ford, Colonel Slade, and Mr. Francis Stronge left in the evening for Rome.

MR. CECIL TORR's book on Ancient Ships, just published by the Cambridge University Press, is a kind of introduction to a more extensive work on which the learned author is engaged; but it contains enough to show that our notions of ancient navies, both for war and commerce, are likely to be considerably modified. The best of the written evidence comes from inscriptions. In digging the foundations of a building at the Piræus, the workmen came upon a Roman or Byzantine drain, lined with slabs of marble that were covered with inscriptions. These proved to be some of the inventories of the Athenian dockyards. A few others have since come to light, the earliest of them dating from 375 and the latest from 323 B.C., or thereabouts.

THE oil tank screw steamer Baku Standard, 3,700 tons burthen, has arrived at Avonmouth, Bristol, after solving the problem of steaming long ocean voyages by using oil for fuel instead of coal. She was built a few months ago, and her bunkers were fitted up for oil or coal, and she was equipped with all the appliances for using oil in her furnaces. After a trial trip from Newcastle to Dartmouth she steamed to America, and has now re-crossed the Atlantic from Philadelphia, using oil only out and home, the first steamer which has thus crossed the Atlantic.

"TWENTY Years After" ("Vingt Ans Apres") is the title of a pamphlet just published by the Rev. Auguste Jacot, a well-known Catholic clergyman at Feves, near Metz, who for years past has pleaded for the fullest reconciliation with Germany. In the present treatise he strongly asserts that his views are in accordance with the now prevailing sentiment of the majority of the people of Lorraine. He says: "In France they try to make out that we are downtrodden helots, always in fear of being cuffed, weeping for the lost Fatherland, and cursing the victor. Not a bit of it! We are not sitting like a group of Jeremiahs, on the smoking ruins of a lost past. We are quite well off, and I only wish the lying fellows who thus talk about us would once come here Everywhere they would find well-being and comfort; excellently kept roads! workmen who amply gained their livelihood; nay, also newspapers frankly criticising Government, and blaming those who have accepted the new state of things. And yet you say that we are not free!"

ONE of the Paris papers has had a curious law-suit on its hands. In its columns appeared a series of articles on Parisian restaurants, and the first was ornamented with a picture, which was an exact copy of the bill of fare of a particular house. It represented a gentleman and lady at table, the lady taking off her gloves, and the gentleman eyeing a bill of fare through an eye-glass. As the picture was a faithful reproduction of the original, the very name of the restaurant appearing on it, it might have been thought the proprietor of the house in question would have been pleased with his gratuitous advertisement. So far was this from being the case, that he resorted to the strong measure of having all the copies of the paper seized for alleged infringement of the copyright act. In this action, however, he has not been supported by the courts.

THE *Times* contains a remarkable statement from its Cairo correspondent. It seems that in a recent murder case heard before a native court there was good reason to suspect a miscarriage of justice, so the English judge of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Cameron, was sent to make an investigation on the spot. In his report he found it necessary to criticise the attitude of the native court, and this was resented as an outrage by the anti-English press. The native paper, *El Mokattam*, announces that Riaz Pasha and Mazloum Pasha in consequence asked the Khedive to dismiss Mr. Cameron for having dared to suggest that an Egyptian Court might have been blameworthy. The Khedive, however, declined to interfere. The Cairo official *Gazette* denies all this, but nobody seems to believe the denial.

PRESIDENT Eliot, of Harvard University, attributes the "football furore" now raging in America, both in the colleges and among the public, to a growing disposition among his countrymen to "hysterical excitement," and this view is declared by that wise and temperate organ of American opinion, the New York "Nation," to be lamentably true. The typical "good American" of the newspapers and public dinners is, according to this authority, nearly always in a state bordering on frenzy about everything which interests him, and he cultivates this tendency as a sign of something new and great in the moral and intellectual world; although, as President Eliot points out, it is a sign of weakness. The failing, moreover, in the opinion of "The Nation," "makes all rational—much less informed—discussion of foreign complications very difficult, and in some cases impossible, since the minute a difference arises with a foreign Power, 'the good American' falls to jumping, howling, singing and dancing, and, waving the flag, and thinks it disgraceful or unmanly to reflect upon the matter or see what the law is."

To the new volume of "Selected Poems by the Earl of Lytton"—(Longmans)—which comprises some pieces now published for the first time—the author's daughter, Lady Betty Balfour, contributes an introduction which furnishes some interesting details. "At seven years of age," says the writer, "my father was already scribbling verses. He wrote part of his 'Clytemnestra' at eighteen, while still a boy at Harrow, and many of the shorter lyrical pieces which are associated with it in his first published volume, before he was twenty." The book referred to was published in 1855, under the pseudonym of Owen Meredith. We learn that among those who spoke "warmly in its praise and leniently of its defects" was the venerable Leigh Hunt, a passage from whose letter on the subject to the late Mr. John Forster is quoted. Referring to the first Lord Lytton, Lady Betty Balfour adds—"'Lucile' was, of all my father's works, the one in which my grandfather took the keenest interest and delight. For his sake it was dear to its author, though on its own merits never a favourite with himself."

FROM Trieste a Vienna correspondent learns that a meeting between the Emperor William and King Humbert is to take place at Venice, and that a German and an Italian squadron will visit that place at the time. It is reported from Abbazia that though the weather is as bad and as cold as can be, the German Empress is much pleased with her stay, and that it will be prolonged until the 15th of May. It is also asserted that the widowed Crown Princess will pay the Empress a visit during her residence at Abbazia. The Empress stayed indoors during the rainy hours of Thursday and yesterday, but the Princes are very eager to be about, and in mackintoshes bravely trudged about in the rain. The goal of their desires is the Moltke, which rides at anchor just opposite the Villa Angiolina. The Empress went on board with them on the second day of their stay, but they want to go again and again. They are busy planning the ascent of Monte Maggiore, but only three of them will be trusted—William, Eitel Fritz, and Alexander. Director Silberhuber of Abbazia, will make the excursion with them.

THE new "free access" system at the Clerkenwell Public Library, will come into operation on the 1st of May, on and after which date every duly registered borrower will be invited to come in, inspect the bookshelves, and select a book to read or to consult. To facilitate his choice, the books have been classified and arranged in a simple manner, each shelf bearing a label describing the subject of the works which are placed on it. Thus in "Biography," the shelves will be marked "Artists," "Actors," "Musicians," "Military Commanders," "Statesmen," and so on, according to the subjects of the books. Fiction, poetry, and books for young readers will be arranged by authors' names in alphabetical order. When a book has been selected, the borrower will simply hand it to the assistant at the exit to be registered, at the same time giving his or her name, and will then be allowed to pass out.

INNKEEPERS who take charge of their customers' bicycles will do well not to put them in a stable where there are restive horses. A recent decision in the Ripon County Court goes to show that the neglect of this precaution renders them liable for damages. Two cyclists sued the landlord of the Bedale Hunt Inn at Melmerby for the value of two machines which had been kicked to pieces by a horse in his stable. The innkeeper did not deny that he had suggested the placing of the machines in the stable. He denied his liability, however, and cited a case where one horse had injured another in a stable and the proprietor of the stable had not been held responsible. The Judge said that as for the injury to the horse under the circumstances described, the liability of the innkeeper would depend on certain facts. In the case of the bicycles, however, the liability was clear, and the defendant was ordered to pay the full amount of the two claims, with costs.

A MUTUAL Dissection Society is the latest outcome of civilisation. It is established in Paris. A few days ago a well-known medical practitioner there, M. Condereau, received a letter from a member of the Society, saying—"I intend to kill myself. Please come and take my body to the Anthropological Laboratory. I am a member of the Mutual Dissection Society." M. Condereau went to the address given, and found that the wretched man had suffocated himself with charcoal fumes. The family of the deceased were opposed to the disposal of the body as intended, and had it buried in the usual way. As the man in his will had foreseen this possibility, and had left a will depriving his heirs of half his possessions, which were to go to the City of Paris, should they oppose the dissection of his body, the municipality are bringing an action to recover the amount.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran presiding.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. Sanders-Slater applied that the Hon. Mr. W. T. O'Brien, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., might be exempted from service on the Special Jury, as he was the only partner of the firm at present in Bombay; and if he was empannelled on the jury, the business of the firm would suffer, as he had to sign during the day all the documents connected with the shipping and other transactions of the firm.

His lordship said he was sorry that there was a difficulty in the way of his acceding to the application, as only a few special jurors had been summoned, and there were three cases for trial before the Special Jury. Two of the special jurors who had been summoned, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Byrne, had, moreover, sent in medical certificates which it was impossible to overlook, and the gentlemen would in consequence have to be exempted from service. His lordship suggested that Mr. O'Brien should serve on the jury to try one of the murder cases, and that he might then be exempted from further service at this Sessions.

Mr. Slater inquired if his lordship did not think that Mr. O'Brien could claim to be exempted under section 330 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His lordship said he was well aware of the provisions of the section in question, but pointed out that if he exempted every one who applied, it would be impossible to carry on the business of the Sessions. Mr. Penny, another special juror, had also applied for exemption on similar grounds, but his lordship said he was afraid he must refuse the application of both the gentlemen. Before dismissing the special jurors for the day, his lordship said there were three cases for the consideration of the Special Jury. The first was a murder case which would be taken up on Wednesday (to-day); DeSilva's case would probably occupy Thursday and Friday; while the other murder case would be taken up next week. He might adjourn on Saturday, if necessary, for the convenience of the jurors.

Referring to an application received from Mr. Samuel Crudgington, locomotive superintendent in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, his lordship said the applicant's ground for exemption from service on the jury was that, if he was empannelled, he would not be paid his salary during the period of his absence from his work. His lordship said he could hardly imagine the G. I. P. Railway Company would pursue such a course, and asked the applicant whether he only imagined that his pay would be deducted or knew as a matter of fact that the deduction would be made.

The applicant said he was paid by the hour for what ever work he did.

His lordship thought any such pay could only refer to overtime, and said that he would have enquiries made at the railway office in the matter. The applicant was excused attendance for the day.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

On an application made by Mr. Kirkpatrick, his lordship directed that the trial of John Joseph De'Silva, who was charged with defrauding his employers, Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., should take place before a Special Jury, and arranged to take up the case on Thursday (to-morrow).

A PRISONER'S APPLICATION FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

F. A. Miller, a European, who has been committed by the district Magistrate of Bilaspur, Central Provinces, on a charge of rape, applied for an adjournment of his trial for two days, as he wished to instruct counsel to defend him. His lordship granted the application, informing the prisoner that the deposition of Mr. Beck, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who had been ordered to Chittagong, and whom it would be very difficult to call into court, might very likely have to be read to the jury. The prisoner said he would leave the matter for the consideration of his counsel.

ABANDONING A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Hubiba Bee, a Mahomedan woman, pleaded guilty to having exposed her newly-born child in a sweeper's gully, with the intention of wholly abandoning it.

The Judge asked the prisoner wished to say anything in mitigation of sentence.

Prisoner: I was not in my senses at the time.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he considered there were extenuating circumstances, and at the time she committed the act, she must have almost been deprived more or less of her senses. The place where she placed the child was one where it must have soon been discovered, while the medical evidence showed that the death of the child was not in any way attributable to the exposure. Under the circumstances, though the Court was bound to punish the prisoner in order to deter others from committing similar offences, he should pass the lightest sentence. Prisoner was thereupon sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Saidu Sukru, a powerful young Mahomedan, was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a woman named Munghi, on the morning of the 17th January last, by cutting off her nose with a penknife. Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended by counsel.

Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very simple, though of a somewhat disgusting nature. The accused, a dhobie by profession, was assisted in his work by the complainant, a married woman, whose husband was employed at a mill. Early on the morning of the 17th January last, the prisoner went to the complainant's house in Duncan Road, and told her there were certain clothes at his house which it was necessary she should take early to the washing place at Mazagon for the purpose of being washed. He told her to call at his place in Kambekar Street in the afternoon, and she did so between 2 and 3 p.m. that day. The prisoner occupied two rooms, and on entering one of the rooms, she found him lying on a bed on the floor, and on her asking him for the bundle of clothes, he said he would give it as soon as he had smoked a *biddee*. Prisoner then sent the complainant's son, about seven or eight years of age, who had accompanied her, for some *biddees*. On his return, the accused smoked a *biddee*. He afterwards went up to the complainant, who was sitting on a table in the room, to give her the bundle of clothes, and placed his hands on her bosom. The latter abused him for his improper conduct, when he threw her down to the ground and seized her nose between his teeth. He then took out a penknife and cut off the fleshy part of her nose, wounding a portion of her upper lip. The complainant and her son screamed out, when a tenant of the house, Syed Mahomed, went to see what the matter was. On his trying to move off the prisoner, who was sitting

ping the horse, went over to the wrong side, and knocked down Parashram, one of two lads who were playing in the road, and who was killed. The learned counsel remarked that the steam-roller was not working, but was lying still at the time, and there was no occasion for the accused to have gone over to the right-hand side. He was driving at a furious rate in order to catch the railway train. The carriage was not stopped after the accident, which was witnessed by a Parsee, who pursued it, but was unable to catch it. He, however, seized hold of and got into a victoria which was in the rear of the landau, and finally took the Hindus who were riding in it to a policeman. The accused was arrested as he was returning from the station.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, and went to show that the prisoner was driving at a furious rate, double the pace at which carriages usually drive. The steam-roller was lying still at the time, and there was no crowd in the street. No tram-car passed by at the time. The driver did not call out to the boys to get out of the way. The injured boy got up, walked a few paces, and then fell down again.

Inspector Wilson, in the course of his evidence, said there was no regulation speed laid down, to his knowledge, at which drivers of carriages were to drive; but there were notice-boards on the Kalbadevi Road, warning drivers to keep to the left of the road.

The judge remarked that such notice-boards were not of much use to drivers unless they could read them.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused, in answer to the court, said his carriage was going along the Kalbadevi Road, when he saw that, on the left side of the road, there was a steam-roller; and he knew that, at the sight of a steam-roller, whether lying still or in motion, the horse used to get frightened. Smoke was issuing from the chimney of the steam-roller, and his horse got frightened. He therefore drove to the other side of the road, and also because there were tram-cars running from the Fort towards Pydhownie, and there was no room for his carriage to pass. There was no crowd on the right-hand side of the road, and he went on calling out "pice, pice." The two boys did not listen to his warning. One of them was knocked down by the mouth of the horse; and he could not see where the other boy was. He did not feel that a wheel had passed over the boy. An alarm was raised by some people, and he at once stopped the carriage, and, on looking behind, he saw the boy standing up on his legs. Meantime, his Bania sett came up in a victoria and told him to drive on to the railway station. His sett gave his name. Owing to the habit of the horse, he got frightened at sight of the roller and ran fast, but after a few paces he went more slowly. The horse did not run fast before he got to the roller.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day (Wednesday).

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

SHRI SHAHU CRICKET CLUB *VS.* RISING SUN C. C.

A MATCH was played between the above teams on Saturday, resulting in a win for the latter by 39 runs. Mr. Panditrao, the captain of the Shri Shahu Cricket Club, winning the toss elected to bat and sent in Messrs. Bijapurkar and Sirdesai against the attack of Messrs. Datar and Pitre. The former was soon dislodged by Mr. Pitre, and Sirdesai was not long in following his colleague. Patwardhan was the next batsman, but did not stay long at the wicket. Modak and Tambe made a stand for a time, but were ultimately clean bowled by Datar, Modak and Panditrao were the only men who entered into double figures with 25 and 13 respectively. The innings was over for a total of 58. The fielding of the Rising Sun C. C., under a very hot sun, was remarkably good. Datar and Pitre bowled to their credit for the Rising Sun.

The Rising Sun began their innings by sending in Gytonde and Vaidya to face the bowling of Sirdesai and Tambe, but the latter was soon sent away by Tambe, Phadnis followed but soon shared the same fate. Sali then went in, and after contributing seven was run out through an excellent piece of fielding by Shri Mhaisalkar. Datar was in when the score had reached only 15 for 4. The whole feature of the day was the remarkable play of Datar, who carried his bat for 62. Patil a lad of fifteen joined Datar after Pitre and Dharmadikari were out, and for some time after the game was very interesting. They tired out the bowlers, the one by hitting and the other by steady blocking, Panditrao and Patwardhan were tried but without avail, Sirdesai, though a formidable bowler, had a tough task to dislodge them. The innings was over for 97. The S. C. C. began their second innings at quarter-past five, and when the stumps were drawn at 6-30, the score had reached 87 for five wickets. Messrs. Tambe, Modak, and Sirdesai contributing 20, 20, 29, not out, respectively. Sirdesai hit one to the mid-on for seven. H. H. the Maharaja and his brother Shri Bapusaheb were present to witness the match. The following are the scores :—

S. S. C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sirdesai, b Datar	2	not out		29
Bijapurkar, b Pitre	0			
M Patwardhan, c Kinikar, b Pitre	0	to bat		
G B Modak, b Pitre	25	b Dharmadhikari		20
K G Tambe, b Datar	6	b Vaidya		20
D Ingle, c Mithari, b Pitre	1	b Dharmadhikari		0
J Deshpande, b Datar	6	b Vaidya		2
Panditrao, run out	13	to bat		
Mhaisalkar, b Pitre	0	not out		6
Bhalwydekar, not out	5	c Sali, b Pitre		7
Pargaonkar, b Datar	0	to bat		
		Extras		3
	Total	58	Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	M.	W.	R.	2nd Innings. B.	M.	W.	R.
Datar	63	2	4	38	35	1	..	29
Pitre	60	2	5	20	20	1	1	8
Vaidya	...	...	..	..	30	..	2	14
Sali	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	14
Dharmadhikari	..	..	..	..	20	..	2	19

R. S. C. C.

1st Innings.

Gytonde, c Patwardhan, b Sirdesai	3
Vaidya, b Tambe	1
Phadnis, l-b-w Tambe	1
Sali, run out	7
Datar, not out	62
Pitre, b Tambe	2
Dharmadhikari, c and b Tambe	0
Patil, l-b-w b Tambe	10
Kinikar, c Modak, b Sirdesai	3
Bodas, c Tambe	2
Mithari, c D Ingle, b Sirdesai	2
Extra	1
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	W.	R.
Sirdesai	103	7	3	48
Tambe	95	4	6	31
Panditrao	20	1	...	6
Patwardhan	15	..	...	11

IN view of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relative expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland, the Treasury are preparing a useful memorandum. It will show (1) the amounts contributed, so far as can be ascertained, by the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland respectively to the revenue collected by Imperial officers at intervals since the union of the British and Irish Exchequers; (2) the expenditures out of the amounts so contributed upon local services in Great Britain and Ireland respectively; (3) the expenditures out of the amounts so contributed on Imperial services.

DESPITE counter-attractions at St. James's Hall and elsewhere there was a goodly attendance at the Democratic Club on the 21st ult. to hear Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., dispel some of the "Popular Fallacies about India." The saddest mistake of all, said Mr. Naoroji, and one that might lead to very mischievous results, was the idea that the Hindus and Mahomedans were necessarily antagonistic. The motto of the Anglo-Indians was "Divide to govern," and religious differences were encouraged. But the Mahomedans were the converted descendants of the original Hindu population; and in the great demonstrations that had greeted the lecturer in India, all sects and castes had stood together to rejoice in the entrance of an Indian to the Imperial Parliament. In those quite unorganised, but enthusiastic and orderly, demonstrations all differences disappeared. This fatal "dividing" theory was most mischievous. There was great talk about all that India owed to English money, and the cry was raised that the last shilling must be spent to defend her. Why, England had not yet spent the first shilling in that direction! All those expenses which in regard to the colonies were borne by the mother-country were in regard to India thrown on the dependency itself, including the whole expense of Government and the crushing burden of 70,000 soldiers. This fell heavily on a poor country from which the wealth properly destined for its native inhabitants was being drained away by salaries, savings, and pensions. Another falacy was that India was lightly taxed. As a fact, their taxes were 16 per cent. of their incomes as against 7 per cent. in England. The will of the Secretary to the Treasury was paramount, and all criticism of his conduct was the merest farce. On the public opinion of England the friends of Indian freedom relied to save her from the oppression under which she lay, and which was rapidly crippling and impoverishing her. (Cheers.)

THE PURMANANDASS JIVANDASS HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE Purmanandass Jivandass Hindu Gymkhana will be opened in a few days by H. E. the Governor, who will specially return to Bombay for the purpose. The building has very nearly reached completion, and is situated on the site of land granted by the Bombay Government on the Kennedy Seaface, opposite the Islam Gymkhana. The building, which was designed and executed by Mr. Babaji Gopal, a Hindu architect, has cost about sixteen thousand rupees, while the play-ground has been prepared at an outlay of over two thousand five hundred rupees. The idea of having a Hindu Gymkhana was originally started by the late Mr. Goverdhandass Purmanandass, a wealthy member of the community, who died only a month ago. In November, 1892, he expressed his willingness to subscribe Rs. 10,000 for the purpose on the stipulation that his late father's name should be connected with the Institution. Mr. Govardhandass always evinced deep interest in the game of cricket and had made it a point to give as much encouragement as possible to its practice amongst the Hindus. Had it not been for his philanthropy the Hindu Gymkhana would not have come into existence. The site was granted by the Government on conditions similar to those under which the plots of ground for a Gymkhana were obtained by the Parsees and Mahomedans. Some of the conditions are however slightly modified. In the present case a nominal rent of Rs. 12 per annum has to be paid. It was stipulated that the pavilion should be situated at a clear distance of 50 feet from the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway fence with its back to the railway line and that the lawn-tennis court be nearest the railway line. The Government were asked to grant a site in November 1892 and a favourable reply was received in the following December. The ground covers 20,128 square yards. Mr. Ramchander R. Dharadar and Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey, the indefatigable honorary secretaries of the committee of the Hindu Gymkhana, thereupon made efforts to collect funds, and as a result the building has come into existence. Mr. Ramchandra Dharadhar, headclerk in the office of the Commissioner of Police, has spared no pains to bring the work to a successful termination. The fund now amounted to Rs. 24,000, out of which his Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga subscribed Rs. 5,000 during his recent visit to Bombay as a member of the Opium Com-Commission. When the project of establishing the Gymkhana was formed the committee were (in addition to Mr. Goverdhandass Purmunandass' subscription of Rs. 10,000) promised Rs. 2,500 by both Mr. Goverdhandass Gokuldass Tejpal and Mr. Goverdhandass Khatao. The building is fine and serviceable, and the architect has evidently studied utility rather than mere show. The building consists of several rooms, including a large hall, 40 feet by 24 feet and 18 feet high. There is also a centre room behind the hall, 25 feet by 15, with a height of 12½ feet. The two side wing-rooms are 20 by 11 feet and 11 feet high. The two rooms between the centre apartment and the side wing-rooms are 11 feet by 11. The marble pillars in the hall give it a very pleasing appearance. The whole pavilion is 72 feet from east and west and 59 feet from north and south, and is 52 feet wide in the centre. Those who intend to join as members are requested to send in their application to the honorary secretaries, care of the Girgaum Post Office.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE following forecast of the outturn of the Wheat crop of the Central Provinces (Season 1894) is published :—

This season's wheat crop, like that of last year, will be very disappointing, though fortunately there is a difference in the distribution of the loss. As was the case last year, the crop gave every promise till late in the season, but was then virulently attacked by rust, and a few days sufficed to entirely alter the prospects of harvest. Last year the tract which suffered most keenly was the Nagpur country, the Northern districts escaping comparatively lightly. The exports of wheat from the Nagpur country have shown an extraordinary decline; while those from the Nerbudda Division have maintained a satisfactory level. This year the greatest loss will occur in the Northern districts, and the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh tracts may be expected to gather fair crops.

In both years the predisposing cause of rust seems to have been abnormally heavy rain in November. At the end of October the monsoon seemed to have ended; the autumn harvest—whether of rice, cotton or juari—promised extremely well, and circumstances were favourable for the spring crop sowings. A fortnight later rainy weather again set in. The Southern districts received some heavy falls, but the skies soon cleared. In the North clouds hung about for nearly three weeks giving frequent heavy showers. Much of the wheat which had been already sown rotted in the ground, and resowing was necessary. But the young crop grew vigorously, and on all sides prospects were reported to be excellent. Rain again occurred in the Northern districts at the beginning of January, about half an inch being registered, but it was not till in the middle of the month that serious reports of rust were received from Saugor and the Nerbudda Valley and Satpura districts. Since then rust has spread throughout all the Provinces save in Chhattisgarh, which appears to have escaped. In the Southern and Western districts (Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and the Nagpur country) the linseed crop has been the principal sufferer, and the loss to the wheat crop is not put at more than about a quarter. In the important wheat-growing districts of Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara the loss (so far as at present appears) will be rather less than this. But in the North, and especially in Saugor and Damoh, the loss is far more serious. No reports have reached me from Damoh, but in Saugor the wheat crop is reported to be rusting into absolute ruin, and the magnificent promise of Jubulpore has faded into the hope of at most a half crop. Prices are rising in Saugor and Damoh. It is worth noting that the three districts where prospects are worst are those in which the 'total' rainfall of the monsoon is most largely in excess of the average :—

	Average rainfall of 25 years. Inches.	Rainfall from June 1st 1893 to date. Inches.
Saugor	46·96	65·08
Damoh	49·65	67·98
Jubbulpore	56·24	76·01

The reports which have been received from the different districts are summarized in the annexed table. The figures which are given in column 3 to show how the present year's areas compare with the normal, show in some cases very large increases. The area under wheat is undoubtedly larger than usual, owing to favourable conditions for sowing in October last. But the increase is exaggerated by the fact that the normal areas are often understated. It is only recently that the completion of the Provincial re-survey has given us accurate area statistics, and the five years returns on which the normal area is calculated include in some cases very inaccurate figures.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The forecast of the outturn of the Linseed crop of the Central Provinces—(Season 1894) is as follow :—

The rust which has broken out this season has injured the linseed even more than the wheat. In Chattisgarh a passable crop is expected. Prospects are good in Nimar and fair in Hoshangabad and Betul, where, however, the growth of linseed is not of much extent. In the important linseed growing district of Wardha, the outturn is estimated at 10 annas in the rupee. Elsewhere in the Nagpur country more than a half crop cannot be expected. And in the Northern districts the crop nowhere promises as much as half outturn. In the three Northern most districts,—Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore,—Where the production of linseed is of importance, the harvest will be extremely poor; indeed the Jubbulpore crop is reported to be almost wholly destroyed.

During the earlier months of the cold weather the crop promised pretty well. The conditions which reversed these prospects have been described in my forecast of the wheat harvest. In the Northern districts the monsoon rainfall was abnormally heavy. And the Provinces were visited in November by heavy rain, which fell shortly after the linseed had been sown, and damaged the seedlings. There have since been showers in the Northern districts, and though no cold-weather rain to speak of has fallen elsewhere, clouds have hung about, and the linseed crop as is well known (suffers very greatly from cloudy weather when in flower. In my report of December last an outbreak of rust was anticipated, unless specially favourable conditions prevailed. The result has fulfilled this anticipation in a lamentable degree.

In the Bhandara and Balaghat districts the linseed crop has been attacked by swarms of caterpillars, which have completely eaten it up in some places. But the loss they have caused, great though it may appear locally, is trifling compared with that which has resulted from fungoid disease.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE RIOTS IN ASSAM.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDA.

THE following despatch on the Assam riots went home from the Home Department on the 14th March :—"Disturbances were occasioned by the introduction of the new assessments in the temporarily settled parts of the Assam Valley District, and we enclose a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between ourselves and the Chief Commissioner on the subject of these assessments. The Assam Valley had been assessed in 1873 at very lenient rates, which were declared to be in force for a period of ten years (afterwards extended), and in July 1892 the Chief Commissioner submitted certain rates to be substituted in the new settlement for those then in force. The proposed raets were published for criticism in October 1892, and were finally notified in December of that year, with our general approval. They entailed an enhancement in some villages of 100 per cent. in others of 50 per cent, and in others of 25 per cent. on each holding, and they brought out a general enhancement for the Valley of 166 lakhs, or 53 per cent. It appears that the amount of the enhancement which it was proposed to take was much exaggerated by rumours spread among the people, and during the latter half of last year we received several memorials against the new assessments. As the Chief Commissioner had promised to report further on the matter, we deferred passing orders on these memorials until we should be in possession of his views, and such of the memorialists as asked for early orders on the petitions were informed that the report on the subject from the Chief Commissioner was awaited. The report, which we had originally expected in July, reached us on the 25th of November, and received our immediate attention. We found that the Chief Commissioner, after completing the classification of villages, had arrived at the conclusion that the rates proposed by him in 1892 were too high, and desired to reduce these rates to a scale which involved a toal enhancement for the Valley of about 37 per cent. We were at the same time made aware that the revenue, of which the first instalment was payable on the 15th December, would, in anticipation of our sanction, be collected at the lower rate of enhancement now proposed by the Chief Commissioner. Our examination of the Chief Commissioner's report led us to hold that he had assessed the poorer lands at rates which, though moderate in themselves, were higher in respect of the capacity of the land than those fixed for the better soils, and we accordingly determined, while accepting his proposal for the better classes, to reduce the rates on inferior lands. The gross enhancement of revenue of the Valley was thus further reduced to 327 per cent, and the enhancements on individual holdings were limited, even in cases of the best villages, to about 50 per cent. of the previous *jamas*. In villages not of the first class the maximum enhancement was considerably lower as will be perceived from reference to the Secretary's letter of the 15th February to the Chief Commissioner. A letter was despatched on the 27th January 1894 to the Chief Commissioner, requesting him to inform the various memorialists of the new scale of rates prescribed by us, and Mr. Ward, who was then in Calcutta, issued telegraphic orders on the same day to the Deputy Commissioners of the Assam Valley Districts. These orders were received by the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, and explained to the ryots before the disturbances, which took place on the 28th idem. Formal orders on the assessment were issued to the Chief Commissioner on the 15 February. We concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that the rioters were influenced by bad advisers, and had no excuse for resisting the revenue demand made upon them, more especially as the orders of Government on the memorials, reducing the rates of assessment on the poorer classes of land, had been communicated to the people before the serious riot in Mangaldai occurred. From the papers now forwarded it will also be seen that the assessments imposed in Assam are believed to be, even after the recent enhancement, light in comparison with the rates which it is usual to take in some other provinces, and this belief is strengthened by the fact, reported in the Chief Commissioner's letter of the 12th February, that the villagers are now accepting the enhanced rates, and paying in revenue freely. As at present advised we see no reason to doubt the Chief Commissioner's view that the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung gave the orders to fire on the mob only when other means of dispersing it, and preserving the lives of his party from imminent danger, had proved ineffective."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

THE Grand National Steeplechase of 2,500 sovs. (inclusive of a trophy value 100 sovs.), by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared; second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 200 from the stakes; a handicap for four-year-olds and upwards; winners after February 1, at 1 p. m., of a steeplechase value 400 sovs. 8lbs., of one value 200 sovs. 4lbs. extra, but those originally handicapped above 11st. 7lbs. and under 12st. to carry only half of the foregoing penalties respectively, those originally handicapped at 12st. and upwards exempted from all penalties; Grand National Course, about four miles and 856 yards, over the same line as last year. (62 subs. 22 of whom declared) Closed January 2.

Capt C H Fenwick's b g why not, by Castlereagh—Twitter, a, 11st 13lb. A Nightingall 1
Mr J McKinlay's b m Lady Ellen II, by Prince George—Lady Helen, 6 years, 9st 10lbs, Kavanagh 2
Mr John Widger's ch g Wild Man from Borneo, by Decider—Wild Irish, 6 years, 10st 9lbs, Mr Jos Widger.. 3
Mr C Grenfell's b g Father O'Flynn, by Retreat—Kathleen, a, 11st 3lbs 0
Lord Shaftesbury's b h Carrollstown, by Hollywood—dam by Ascetic, a, 10st 13lbs 0
Mr C Granfe's bl h Ardcam, by The King or Buckshot—Valerie, a, 10st 12lbs 0
Capt Michael Hughes's b g Æsop, by Chippendale—Fable, a, 10st 4lbs 0
Duke of Hamilton's ch m Trouville, by Beaurepaire—Wolnika, 6 years, 10st 2lbs 0
Mr F P Atkinson's b m Nelly Gray, by Ben Battle—Peace, 5 years, 9st 12lbs 0
Mr M A Maher's br m Schooner, by Torpedo—Pinnace, 6 years, 9st 12lbs 0
Mr Mark Firth's b g Musician, by Harmonium—Kitten, a, 9st 10lbs 0
Mr J C Leslie's b g Calcraft, (pedigree unknown), a, 9st 10lbs 0
Mr E Storey's ch g Dawn, by Silver Crown—Old Fashion, 6 years, 9st 7lbs 0

(Winner trained by T. Collins, Weyhill, Andover.) Betting: 5 to 1 against Why Not. Won after a grand set to by a length and a half.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

The Liverpool Spring Cup of 800 sovs., entrance 5 sovs. each nomination with 10 sovs. additional for each horse unless declared, and 9 sovs. each extra for starters; second to receive 50 sovs. from the plate; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards; winners after the publication of the weights 5 lbs., of a handicap of any value or of any race value 200 sovs. 10 lbs., of two handicaps of any value or of one handicap value 300 sovs. 12 lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three furlongs. (49 entries.) Closed January 2.

Mr Manton's ch m Shrine, by Clairvaux or Isonomy—Pilgrimage, 7st 5lbs, aged, F Allsopp 1
Mr J H Houldsworth's bl c Bushey Park, by Hampton—Sunshine, 7st 10lbs W A Pratt 2
Mr M D Peacock's ch g Golden Drop, by Tertius—Golden Fringe, 8st 1lb. 5 years, S Chandley 3

(Winner trained by J. Day, Sefton Lodge, Newmarket.) Betting: 25 to 1 against Shrine. Won easily by three lengths; eight ran.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

The Northamptonshire Stakes of 1,000 sovs, a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, by subscription of 5 sovs each, the only liability if declared; or 10 sovs. in addition if left in, and 10 sovs. more for starters the winner of any race after February 1st, at 11a.m., 5lbs.; twice, or one of 400 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the plate. One mile and a half and 200 yards. (39 subs, 13 of whom declared.)

Mr Leopold de Rothschild's ch c Rodomont, by Brag—Muriel, 3 years, 6st 7lbs W Pratt 1
Sir J Thursby's b g Paddy, by Skylark—Mavourneen 5 years, 8st 2lbs T Calder 2
Duke of Devonshire's br c Theseus, by Isonomy—Hermia 3 years, 6st 7lbs Hunt 3

(Winner trained by A. Hayhoe, Palace House, Newmarket). Betting: 100 to 12 against Rodomont. Won by a neck; nine ran.—*Asian.*

WHEN her father was Viceroy of India, Lady Betty Balfour observes, those opposed to his policy sometimes took for granted that they discredited the statesman by reiterating that he was a poet. Others alleged that his poems must be trivial because, by profession, he was a diplomatist and politician. "The double character," she observes, "was not without its effect upon the reception of his works; but the plausible supposition that two pursuits so dissimilar must necessarily clash was without foundation. He found recreation in change of employment, as his father had done before him. The minds of both were ceaselessly active, and they turned without a pause from one kind of thought and business to another as readily as they turned from either to easy, disengaged conversation."

MR. MORETON FREWEN ON BRITISH POLITICS.

MR. MORETON FREWEN, who is now in New York, in discussing the political situation in England presented this view of the present crisis to a local newspaper man :—

"It is remarkable," said Mr. Frewen, "that America's special interest in Lord Rosebery has been thus far lost sight of. Our new Prime Minister is the founder and I think first President of the Imperial Federation League. I have always understood that Lord Rosebery's enthusiasm for the federal principle of Government, dates back to his study of your Constitution, probably under the tutelage of the late Mr. Sam Ward and Senator Evarts. But, be this as it may, the idea of a great group of home-ruling States: Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and South Africa sending their Senators to Westminster, this is the writing on the wall as Lord Rosebery sees it. Indeed, it represents his only political enthusiasm. I remember he said of it in his last speech. 'It is a cause to live for; yes, and a cause to die for, if need be!' If our new Prime Minister is to 'go a-gunning' after the House of Lords, this will be his propaganda.

"And you think, Mr. Frewen, this is the evolution of home rule?"

"Yes. I hope so most sincerely; as Sir Hercules Robbinson said in 1885. Ireland, the Irish demand, was destined to save the British empire. Mr. Gladstone's parochial conception of home rule revolted many of us; beyond all doubt it revolted Lord Rosebery. Many men who have been on the fence will now come back to political life. I don't see why it may not be Lord Rosebery's destiny to reassemble the bolting Whigs, the Dukes, the financiers, Mr. Goschen. Mr. Chamberlain, and others. Mr. Parnell's text was, 'Ireland a nation; break the last link,' and Mr. Gladstone took this ultra-national view of the home rule demand, just as he did in your case when he said Jefferson Davis had 'made a nation.' On the other hand, Lord Rosebery believes in the 'State right' of Ireland, not the 'State sovereignty' theory of Mr. Gladstone. Our younger men all the world over are working for home rule that way. Rhodes is federating south Africa to the Zambesi; the federal movement is going forward in Australia now; Sir John Macdonald federated Canada, a quarter of a century before that federation was needed by the empire; great links in a chain of home ruling States."

"And the Crown, Mr. Frewen?"

"The Crown is the symbol of Federal unity; we don't want Presidential elections, they cost too much money."

And what is the inducement you offer Canada to come in?"

"Cheap money; our credit is the best; and, what is more important colonial representation at Westminster may bring free inter-State trade, and that is the best cement of all."

"But Lord Rosebery is not likely to realize this programme at the present time?"

"Oh no; it will be a short-lived Ministry this; but what is all important is that we accept his 'apostolic succession.' Mr. Gladstone seems to say 'Morley's scheme of home rule which I fathered, is a failure; now I clothe you with my mantle; go on and see whether the federal principle, with incidental protection and colonial representation, may realize Oceana,' as you imagine is possible."

"Now, Mr. Frewen, a few words on business in England; how do matters stand?"

"Much as they do here, though here, indeed, there seems to be some improvement; but with us none. Of course, there are some cheerful talkers with us who regard commercial depressions as they do a dark night. Because there is darkness, therefore it is safe to foretell a dawn; but except on this theory, I see no signs of improvement, but rather the reverse. We are discounting the benefits which we expect will follow the passage of the wilson bill. In Australia times are so bad that those colonies are reducing their loans and purchases. In the Argentine and other 'soft money' countries every rise in the gold premium increases their exports, and reduces their purchases from us. In China, India, Persia, the Malay Peninsula, Mexico, and the South American republics the exchange complications which have followed the recent silver legislation are destroying and displacing entire industries; for example of eighty-six Lancashire cotton companies sixty passed their last dividends."

"Pray explain this exchange trouble, if possible, in popular language."

"You see the Chinaman's money, the tael or the dollar, is fast becoming worthless to buy our goods. The China dollar has fallen in gold value from fifty-four pence to wenty-three pence, and is still falling. Now, wages in China and India and prices in those countries have not risen at all; indeed they have even fallen; so that either we must sell our exports at half price, or 700,000,000 of our best customers cannot buy; with each fresh fall in the exchanges, therefore, industry after industry starts up in India and China, and instead of exporting fabrics we export the machinery to cut our own throats."

"But our professors here tell us that international trade is international barter, and that you swap cotton yarns for Indian wheat; that the exchanges, in short, cut no figure."

"I think better of your professors than to accept this; you have read Prof. Francis Walker to little purpose if you think thus. In these days of enormous foreign credits, trade balances depend on the state of the bill market. The India Government, for example, sells yearly dol. 90,000,000 of silver (that is, of silver bills) which bills have to be met by Indian exports, which are balanced by no imports whatever. When Mr. Gladstone was about to close the Indian mints last June and give 300,000,000 of people, dishonest rupees, instead of honest money some of us rather timidly suggested that just as the fall in the rupee had stimulated Indias exports of wheat and cotton, so now a rise in the rupee rates with England, and especially with China, would hamper India's exports, and would thus unsettle her favorable trade balance, which balance alone enabled her to pay her debts. We were laughed at as mere theorists, the daily press in London shouted at us as silver cranks, and what have we seen? We have seen, to our amazement, a trade revolution in India such as we never anticipated for a moment. The balance of trade which had favored India during all the years when silver was falling is now in four months, reversed, and this notwithstanding that India has had a good harvest, and you her great competitor, a deficient one. And, what is even more interesting, the very day after the free coinage of silver was stopped in India, her exports to China, Singapore, and Japan began to dwindle, and have now fallen off an entire half. Who is there that is too old or too prejudiced to take to heart such an abject lesson as this! You have now got silver down because of demonetization to 59 cents an ounce, and if, as I believe, is inevitable, the Indian mints, with silver at this price, must shortly be reopened, you will see the bushel of Minnesota wheat selling in London for 59 cents; even if we admit that the opening of the Indian mints will raise the price of silver to 65 cents; even thus, your wheat will have to sell for 65 cents in London. Do you not see that the cost of producing the bushel of wheat in the Punjaub plus freights to London, is amply covered by an ounce of silver bullion so long as that ounce freely coined is 2½ rupees and unless those rupees lose their value, their purchasing power in India."

"Well, Mr. Frewen, what are you going to do about it?"

"M. M. les Anglais tirez les premiers!"

"By all means, and I have little doubt that after the next election Lord Salisbury's Government will be in power either Lord Salisbury of the Duke of Devonshire will be Prime Minister, and we shall see the British Government taking the initiative in convening a monetary conference. But, rely on this, with the Eastern exchanges at the present point we cannot sell to Asia, and if we cannot sell to Asia we cannot buy from America. Just suppose for a moment your New York exchange on London fell to two forty, and that meanwhile there was no advance in the price of wheat or cotton in Europe; how much at such figures could you export? And yet that is precisely the position of our export trades to the myriads of our customers in the far East."

THE week's season report ain the Central Provinces show that the weather has continued to be cloudy and thunderstorms have fallen in places. Wheat outturn about one anna in Saugor and Damoh, where wheat is selling respectively at 14 and 13 seers per rupee. Import of wheat into these districts has commenced. The Jubbulpore crop is only six annas. Elsewhere in the north the outturn is much better, save in one tahsil of Hoshangabad. In the southern and eastern districts a fair crop has been gathered. The cold weather pulses have done fairly everywhere.

AFTER some days of stifling hot weather Calcutta was visited by a violent thunderstorm on Thursday night. The rain did not last long, but was so heavy that several streets were flooded. Judging from the continued heat, there are more storms coming.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 31st March, 1894, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 87,551, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,16,771, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 15,000 making altogether Rs. 2,19,322, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 261-1-7. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 2,07,091-0-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 246-8-7.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

IT seems to be the fate of our great Eastern dependency to be perpetually furnishing materials for fierce controversy. Every action of the Indian and Home Governments, no matter how thoroughly it may have been discussed before adoption, nor how serious the dilemma which its passage was hoped to remove is at once attacked, as if it were a matter of life and death, by one class of zealots or the other, whose most harmless presage of the result is a second mutiny and the dismemberment of the empire. No sooner is there a lull in the rattling of the volleys discharged indiscriminately at the Indian or Home authorities for having ventured the experiment of closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, than active hostilities are resumed with redoubled vigour, this time taking as the ostensible *casus belli* the proposal of discriminating import duties as a means of revenue. The two principal parties are still Manchester and India, and it is curious to note what a development has taken place in their relative positions. Manchester, with its bi-metallic yearnings, inspired by what is imagined to be self-interest, has hitherto posed as the sympathetic friend of India, in the troubles which the currency difficulty has brought in its train. It might have been supposed, therefore, that India would have reciprocated; but, when an opportunity has now arrived of doing their Lancashire friends a good turn, the Bombay cotton manufacturers, and some of their sympathising friends in Calcutta, are wildly indignant and professedly amazed at the proposal that Manchester goods shall be admitted duty free. It is true that they are quite unable to make up their minds as to the reason which they may decently put forward for their objections. While the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce protests against the proposal as designed to favour the Lancashire trade, a large public meeting at Bombay has unanimously passed a resolution.

"Strongly protesting against the exclusion from the import schedule of such kinds of cotton goods as cannot be manufactured in India, and declaring that such exclusion would *in nowise benefit the manufacturer in England*, while it would deprive the Indian Government of a source of revenue, which, though paid by the people of India, would be acceptable to them as the least objectionable way of helping to meet the present deficit."

Yet a leading Indian newspaper supports the imposition of the duties, because this course would give a great stimulus to the cotton industry in India. It is amusing also to notice the opinions of the English papers and speakers who oppose the free importation of cotton. Their main argument is that the duties would not be a protective impost, and would not benefit the native manufacturers, because these latter have flourished exceedingly since the cotton duties were abolished in 1879. At the same time they try to make out a charge of injustice to India. It is quite impossible to reconcile these views. If Bombay unanimously decides that free importation would in nowise benefit the English manufacturers, while some City financial organs are equally positive that the imposition of duties would in nowise benefit the Indian manufacturers, we are puzzled to know what is the meaning of the agitation at all. The Bombay meeting is, apparently, indignant because the Indian people are not more heavily taxed, and unanimously agrees that free importation is not a benefit to Lancaihire; while the *Statist's* objection is that "the danger is that Indian public opinion will regard the measure not as a vindication of our own Free Trade policy, but as an attempt to help Lancashire at the expense of Bombay; and that would be a most unfortunate and a perilous feeling to grow up amongst the natives." The *Statist* will therefore rejoice to learn by the cablegram we have quoted that Bombay certainly does not regard the measure as an attempt to help Lancashire at the expence of Bombay, and that there is no danger of this unfortunate and perilous feeling growing up amongst the natives. The same cablegram which thus early and pleasantly removed the Statist's objections also contradicts the Economist's condemnation of the measure as, "on the face of it, a most invidious discrimination in favour of Lancashire manufacturers."

The truth is that the government of India is a matter on which very superficial knowledge exists in this country, and to which quiet insufficient consideration is given. India is by far the most important portion of the British Empire's dominions abroad. It is a continent, rather than a country, swarming with a population of 250 millions, of many different races, languages, and religions. Anything like representative government is utterly unattainable, and whatever may be the value of resolutions passed by Bombay and Calcutta merchants, it is certain that they represent nobody but themselves. There are no representative bodies of the "Indian people" who are supposed to be engaged in a Brobdignagian Trafalgar Square demonstration. There is no Indian people. The population is composed of antagonistic races, who would be constantly at each other's throats but for the British occupation. And it is quite impossible for this enormous dependency, teeming with illiterates of different creeds and nationalities, to work itself up to a blaze of excitement on such a subject as—not the imposition of, but the refusal to allow the imposition of an additional tax on imports. The only interest that the ordinary native can possibly take in the question relates to the retail price, and we are asked to believe that the whole of India is aflame because the Government declines to raise this price by imposing a duty. Anything more ridiculous it is difficult to imagine. The Government will therefore, we hope, ignore the demands of a few manufacturers and their allies for protection, which the real root of an agitation the extent of which has been grossly exaggerated. While we have to fight protective duties in every quarter of the globe, the proposal that we should impose duties antagonistic to our own manufactures cannot be listened to. The great mistake made by superficial writers is to confound the position of India with that of our colonies, whereas they have little in common. India is governed by the Imperial Government, and a vast interval of time must elapse before it can be governed otherwise with any degree of safety. And it would be childish to disguise the fact that while our primary object is to maintain harmony and order among these 250,000,000 of people, our motives are not entirely philanthropic. We intend to keep India as an open market, in which our products will meet those of all other nations on an equal footing, and we only win in the event of our being the best equipped for the commercial struggle. The decision of the Home Government to forbid the imposition of the tax on cotton goods imported into India, whether from Great Britain or elsewhere, is an absolutely fair and just decision, in perfect harmony with the whole course of trade regulations as applied to the people of Great Britain themselves. When contrasted with the policy of other nations to their dependencies as to the taxation of imports, our treatment of India rises to the highest point of self-abneg

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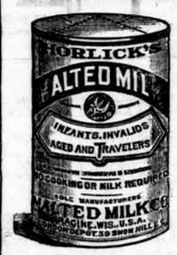

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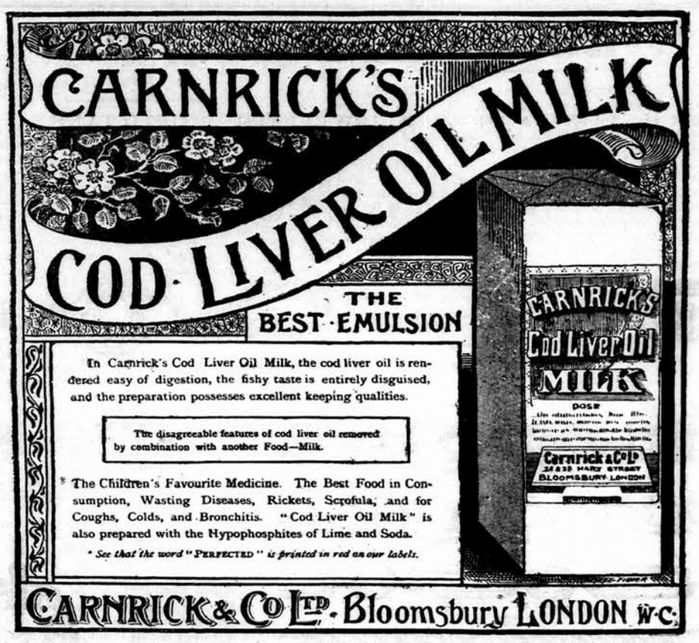
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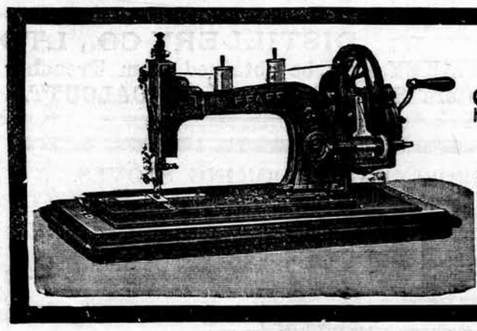

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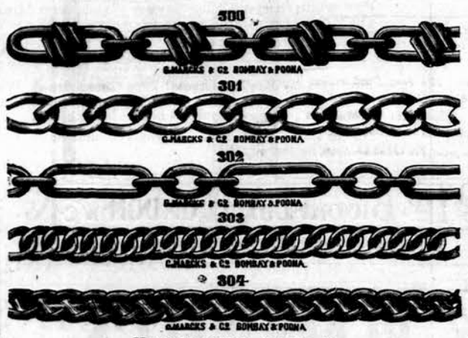

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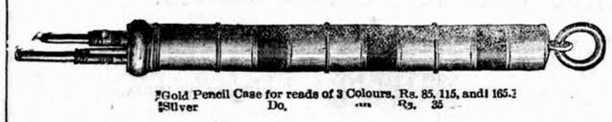
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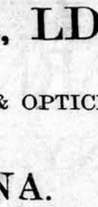
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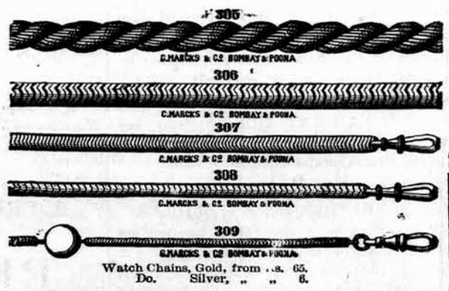

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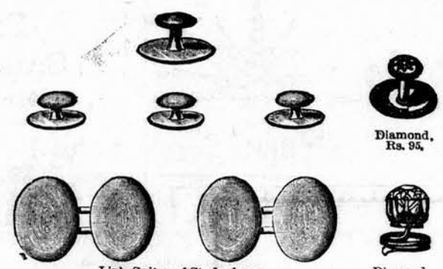
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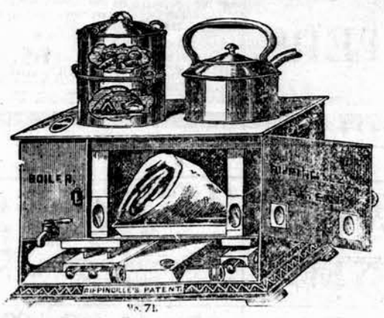

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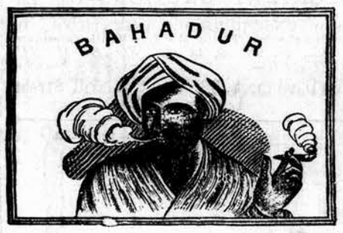

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